The New-York Times.

VOL. XXI.......NO. 6375. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1872. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

OUR CORRUPT JUDGES.

Consideration of the Charges Against Cardozo and Barnard.

How Criminals Were Released from the Penitentiary.

Over Two Hundred Writs of Habeus Corpus Issued.

Barnard Protests Against Mr. Tilden Being Present.

Ex-Judges Clerke and Sutherland and Mr. Sullivan Examined.

Yesterday, at 3 o'clock P. M., the Judiciary Committee ended their first week's work without, as they say, having completed the evidence in any one of the numerous cases involving Judge CARDOZO's official action which were presented for investigation. A number of witnesses were examined, explaining Judge CARDOZO's connection with the Black Friday panic, and the consequent injunctions restraining the Gold Exchange Bank from continuing its business, but what effect the evidence has produced, or how far it implicates Judge CARDOZO, is known only to the Committee and the accused. That the evidence given in this matter was very contradictory may be judged from the fact that Mr. OSBORN, Mr. HENRY M. SMITH and Mr. HEATH, in conversation, agreed that no better means of securing to the sailors their fullest rights could have been devised than by the issuing of the injunctions by Judge CARDOZO, while Mr. BENEDICT, who was President of the bank during the panic, took the opposite view, and seemed to think Judge CARDOZO's action in the matter ill-timed and ill-advised. Whatever the issue may be in this case, it is not regarded as of much importance, or at all calculated to affect the general result of the investigation as far as Judge CARDOZO is concerned. The Pearsall abduction case was examined into yesterday somewhat further, but nothing important was added to it. Mr. J. D. TOWNSEND, who appeared as Mrs. PEARSALL's counsel in the matter, and whom at the examination of the case was refused a hearing by Judge CARDOZO, completed his evidence, and so this case stands.

The Bown legacy suit case has been barely touched upon, and even the Committee are as yet ignorant of whether or not the matter is absolutely important as affecting the judicial standing of the accused. As far as is known, this matter was not taken up yesterday. The case which was first taken up, however, is one which promises to bring about a searching investigation as to the manner in which the privilege of habeas corpus is used and abused, made subservient to political ends, or suspended entirely at the will of the judiciary supposed to administer it impartially. In the Autumn of 1869, when the opposition against MICHAEL NORTON was very decided, and likely to deprive him of his seat in the Senate, THEODORE ALLEN was prominent as a leader of the anti-Norton men of the Eighth Ward. It became necessary to get rid of him, and a clerk in two bureaus of the Street Department, also a clerk in the livery-stable of COX, CANARY & NORTON, a person named GLENNON, was instructed to prefer a charge of perjury against THEODORE ALLEN. The charge was based on the allegation that ALLEN, in giving a bail bond at the District-Attorney's office, falsely swore that he was the owner of a certain piece of real estate. This charge was made by GLENNON before Police Justice COX. ALLEN was arrested and committed to the Tombs without bail, COX refusing to hear any testimony whatever for the defense, and announcing that no evidence would induce him to reverse his determination. ALLEN was taken to the Tombs ten days before the election, and confined there forty days. During the first twenty-nine days of his imprisonment no friends were allowed to visit the prisoner, and his counsel was denied admittance to him. His friends, through counsel, endeavored to procure his appearance on a writ of habeas corpus, Judge CARDOZO being applied to for the writ, which was refused as often as it was demanded, until one month after the election. Then the writ was granted, THEODORE ALLEN discharged, and the case was thus summarily ended, no indictment ever having been found. The charge against Judge CARDOZO is that he virtually suspended the habeas corpus privilege by illegally and interestedly refusing to grant it. The case above explained is not, however, the only one, there being, it is intimated, a couple of scores of a character in which all that is needed is documentary evidence, and that is forthcoming.

On Friday and yesterday, Mr. SPARKS, the Deputy Clerk of the Court of General Sessions, was before the Committee with copies of the writs of habeas corpus and *certiorari* on file in that office, in which bail was accepted for the appearance of the released persons. These prisoners were sentenced to the Penitentiary from the Court of Special Sessions, and it is alleged that many of them were released on writs granted by Judge CARDOZO, on application, setting forth that they were held on defective commitments. It is said that at the District-Attorney's office, the cases in which bail was accepted on writs issued by Judge CARDOZO in 1869, 1870 and 1871, number but seventy-nine, but from another source, which appears to be well informed, it is learned that Judge CARDOZO, since he has got upon the Supreme Court Bench has released on these several writs no less a number than 225, and that some of these persons are among the most desperate criminals in the community, including such desperadoes as "Dutch" HEINRICHS, "Reddy the Blacksmith," and "Jim" HUGHES.

Application was made yesterday to Warden FITCH, at Blackwell's Island, for an opportunity to verify the charges made, but that official informed the TIMES reporter that all the records on the subject are now before the Judiciary Committee, at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, having been sent for on Friday. The reporter remarked that he had understood that the writs numbered seventy-nine, and that Mr. SPARKS carried a handful of them on Friday. The Warden significantly replied: "There is more than that. No man could hold them all in his hands."

It is asserted that the total number released from the Penitentiary during the last few years on these writs is 269, and that a few were allowed to go on furnishing satisfactory bail, while a large number gave "straw" bail, and the remainder were asked to furnish only their own recognizance to secure their liberty. The prisoners were sentenced from the Court of Special Sessions for the following-named crimes:

Larceny from the person	19
Assault and battery	21
Larceny	216

When inquiry was made as to what possible pretext could be set up for such a wholesale liberation of convicts, Assistant District-Attorney SULLIVAN told a TIMES reporter that the writs were usually granted on the ground that the commitments were defective, but he did not pretend to satisfactorily account for the carelessness of the Special Sessions clerks in making out defective commitments—such, for instance, as omitting to state the length of time for which a prisoner was sentenced. He also said that the District-Attorney had given his consent to the release of prisoners in but few cases, and if such record appear upon the bond, it has been written upon the majority of them without the knowledge or consent of the District-Attorney. If these statements be correct, it becomes an interesting question and one worthy the attention of the Committee, whether these defective commitments are the result of carelessness or ignorance on the part of the clerks of the committing Magistrate, or whether another motive exists for their apparent "blunders." In either event it would appear that the clerks are not fit men for the places they hold, and should be summarily removed and punished. But a remarkable and suspicious circumstance in connection with this shameless subordination of law and justice to the behests of the rabble is to be found in the fact that nearly all this habeas corpus business has been transacted by HOWE, who is notorious as a Tombs Ring lawyer, and who seems to possess a mysterious influence among our Magistrates and Judges. It is not long since his partner publicly boasted that "he carried his 'habeases' around in his pocket ready for instant use," and these revelations seem to show that the boast was not an idle one.

All these prisoners were released to stand their trial "at the ensuing Court of General Sessions," but it is said, on what appears to be good authority, that out of this wholesale jail-delivery not a single case has been tried in that Court, and that most of the indictments, which cost on an average about $300, which have been quietly "pigeon-holed" in the District-Attorney's office, where they can do no harm. Of the 269 prisoners released the division of the judicial favor is this:

Released by Cardozo	225
By Barnard	26
By Ingraham	12
By McCunn	6

"Dutch" HEINRICHS, "Reddy the Blacksmith" and HUGHES were each released by the immaculate CARDOZO, and it is said that he permitted many to go without even having their cases argued, and in the case of others without even seeing the prisoners.

During the first four days of the Committee's session Judge CARDOZO was buoyant and affable, evidently having taken the impression which many others had taken, and as FRANCIS M. BIXBY expressed it, that the whole investigation would "end in smoke." Yesterday, however, the accused man was petulant and sombre by turns, having seemingly realized that the Committee was not a committee of fools or knaves, and that his accusers were men in deadly earnest mood, and with more knowledge of judicial proceedings than he had thought them possessed of.

Judges SUTHERLAND and CLERKE were also examined yesterday, and with Mr. VALENTINE, a Clerk of the Supreme Court, Warden STACOM, of the Tombs, JAMES L. HAYES, and those previously mentioned, complete the list of witnesses.

The most interesting event of the day in reference to the investigations was the sending of a protest to the Committee by Judge BARNARD. The document, which is given at length, explains itself:

To the Honorable the Judiciary Committee of the House of Assembly of the State of New-York:

The undersigned, GEORGE G. BARNARD, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, in the First Judicial District, respectfully represents:

That, having been notified that certain charges have been preferred by the Bar Association of the City of New-York against him for acts done in his official capacity as Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, which charges have been presented to your Committee for investigation, respectfully enters his protest against Hon. SAMUEL J. TILDEN acting as a member of your Committee during the consideration of the same, for the following reasons:

First—That the said SAMUEL J. TILDEN is a member of said Bar Association, the prosecutors in this case, and has been for a long time past engaged as a member of said Association in endeavoring to excite hostility to the undersigned, and in procuring and bringing about his arraignment before the Legislature, for the purpose of causing his impeachment and removal from the office he now holds.

Second. That the said SAMUEL J. TILDEN has written and caused to be written inflammatory articles for the public Press of New-York and Brooklyn, and in public speeches made by him has charged the undersigned with malfeasance in office with other high crimes and misdemeanors, and has endeavored to prejudice and has prejudiced the public mind with the design of influencing members of the Legislature so as to compass the removal of the undersigned from the office now held by him.

Third—That on many occasions in public speeches and in private conversation the said SAMUEL J. TILDEN has made false charges and false assertions against the undersigned, and has declared that he would use all the influence of his position as member of the House of Assembly to procure the impeachment and trial of the undersigned before the High Court of Impeachment of this State, and removal from the office held by him.

And the undersigned charges and is ready to prove that the said SAMUEL J. TILDEN sought a nomination and election as a member of the Assembly of this State with the avowed purpose of using his influence as such member to procure the impeachment of the undersigned. These, with other good and sufficient reasons, which the undersigned will furnish to the Committee and substantiate by proof, if desired, disqualify, and should disqualify in the judgment of all fair-minded men, the said SAMUEL J. TILDEN from sitting as a member of your Committee when the charges filed against the undersigned are under investigation. He has constituted himself a persecutor and prosecutor of the undersigned; his judgment cannot be free from prejudice in the investigation; therefore I respectfully ask that your Committee request the said SAMUEL J. TILDEN to retire from the body of your Committee while the charges against myself are under consideration and examination.

Conscious I have committed no wrong, I only ask a fair, just and impartial investigation. Seeking no favor, I am only desirous of an unprejudiced examination of my official acts, in accordance with the rights guaranteed to me under the Constitution of my State.

Should your Committee have any doubt as to its authority to exclude the said Hon. SAMUEL J. TILDEN from its deliberations during the investigation of said charges, the undersigned respectfully requests that the Chairman of your Committee presents this his protest to the House of Assembly, and take the judgment of said House thereon.

While the undersigned does not fear the most unlimited investigation, and while he would not interpose the least embarrassment to such investigation, he feels it his duty in this proceeding to place upon the record such a statement of facts relating to the qualifications of a member of this Committee, so that hereafter no precedent may be established calculated to interfere with the independence of the Judiciary or the fairness and justice of legislative investigations.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

GEORGE G. BARNARD.

Dated NEW-YORK, Feb. 24, 1872.

BRIBERY AT ELECTIONS.

Report of the Committee to Investigate the Charges of Bribery in the Kansas Senatorial Election.

TOPEKA, Kansas, Feb. 24.—The Bribery Investigation Committee have reported to the House today. The report is long and signed by every member of the Committee. It says, regarding the Senatorial election of 1867, they find much money was used by POMEROY, CARNEY and PERRY FULLER; but they had not the time to make a thorough investigation. Regarding the investigation of last Winter, the Committee report a mass of evidence showing bribery and corruption on the part of both Senator CALDWELL and Ex-Congressman CLARKE; the proof is positive that CALDWELL stated his election cost him over $60,000, and that he paid of this over ten per cent. to Ex-Gov. CARNEY; that he several times offered to refund CLARKE all his expenses if he (CLARKE) would withdraw from the contest. The report also says that ALEXANDER CALDWELL used bribery and other corrupt and criminal practices by himself and friends, with his full knowledge and consent, to secure his election to the United States Senate. There was also an organized effort made from the commencement to keep important witnesses out of the way, and that it has been impossible to procure their evidence. Fifty thousand copies of the report and evidence have been ordered to be printed, and a copy was ordered to be sent to each Kansas Senator and to the Vice-President; the latter to be laid before the United States Senate for its confirmation.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 24.—The *Democrat's* Topeka special, referring to the report of the Bribery Investigation Committee made to the House today, says that some curious facts have come to light. It seems that Senator Pomeroy and SIDNEY CLARKE gave M. W. REYNOLDS, at that time editor of the Lawrence *Journal*, their note for $1,000, in March, 1866, in consideration that that journal should support POMEROY for reelection to the Senate and CLARKE to Congress. REYNOLDS went back on them and they refused to pay the note. Suit was brought, and POMEROY and CLARKE put in as defense the fact that the note was given for an improper purpose, and judgment was given for the defense. REYNOLDS had the papers all made out to carry the case before the Supreme Court at its next term, but just before the meeting of the Court REYNOLDS received the appointment of Receiver of the Land Office, and the appeal was immediately dismissed. He is now the editor of a weekly paper, which supports POMEROY's re-election for a third term. It also came out that the President of the Kansas Pacific Railroad promised CALDWELL $30,000 to help to elect him to the Senate, and that after the election refused to pay any more than he had already paid, which was $10,000. Mr. JOHN ANDERSON, agent of the Kansas Pacific Road at this place, and through whom the $10,000 were paid, and who also paid out large sums besides, as testimony shows, has not been before the Committee. He, with EBEN SMITH, business partner of CALDWELL, and JOHN FLETCHER and another person who it was proved paid out money—to use the words of the report—were fugitives from the State. The report will cause great commotion in the State, and will show that money has been spread like water for years.

Operations in Worthless Drafts—Caution to Persons Making Remittances to England.

EDWIN GREEN, who claims to be a broker, at No. 92 Broadway, was arraigned yesterday before Justice DOWLING, at the Tombs Police Court, on charges of operations in fraudulent drafts. One of these complaints was made by THOMAS DARCIN, of No. 174 York-street, who testified that on the 13th of January last he went to the office of GREEN to get greenbacks changed into gold, so that the money would be available in Europe, but he was persuaded by GREEN to purchase a draft instead of getting gold. He accordingly bought a draft for which he paid $850, but upon presenting it at the Bank of England, London, payment was refused as there was no funds to meet it. The other complaint were made by JAMES MCNEILL, a clerk in the Naval Hospital, who stated that on the 12th of January he paid GREEN $185 for a draft which he sent to his brother, WM. MCNEILL, in Dublin, who, presenting it to LEIGH J. DUNN & Co., on whom it was drawn, found it to be worthless. The accused was held for further examination.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

The House—Collector Arthur—The Gas Tax—Currency Statement—Miscellaneous.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—The House met in Committee of the Whole, Mr. UPSON, of Ohio, in the chair, for the usual Saturday routine of reading and filing speeches for publication in the *Globe*. The attendance of members was very small, and the proceedings devoid of public interest.

COLLECTOR ARTHUR.

On inquiry today it is ascertained that neither the President nor the Secretary of the Treasury has heard anything about the contemplated resignation of Collector ARTHUR, of New-York, except the statement in newspapers. Nor is it true that Collector CASEY, of New-Orleans, has been removed, as rumored.

NAVAL AND MILITARY.

Lieut.-Commander M. L. JOHNSON has been ordered to the *Wyoming*. Col. THOMAS H. KUGER, of the Eighteenth Infantry, Superintendent of the Military Academy, has been ordered here on public business.

GAS TAX.

In response to a communication relative to assessing the tax upon gas produced from gasoline by the "solar gas generator," the Commissioner of Internal Revenue states that, inasmuch as some doubt exists as to whether gas produced from gasoline by the various machines now in use is a manufacture, assessors have been instructed not to assess the tax on gas when so produced by private individuals for their own use.

CURRENCY STATEMENT.

Receipts of fractional currency for the week ending today	$702,000
Shipments of fractional currency	271,000
Shipments of notes	499,000
The Treasurer holds as security for national bank circulation	373,196,950
And for deposits of public money	15,607,000
National bank notes outstanding at this date	330,822,576
Internal revenue receipts today	265,072
Receipts for the month to date	7,789,821
Total for the fiscal year to date	84,342,354

TREASURY BALANCES.

Treasury balances at the close of business today:

Coin	$110,187,709
Currency	10,425,572
Certificates	33,526,000

PRIVATE LAND CLAIMS.

The Senate Committee on Private Land Claims today heard argument delivered by Judge MCKORKLE and FREDERICK P. STANTON, in support of a claim presented by them in behalf of Gen. JOHN A. SUTTER, the pioneer settler of California, who asks that land scrip be issued giving him authority to locate some 96,000 acres of unoccupied public lands in lieu of and in compensation for his Sobrante grant of twenty-two leagues, which was rejected by the United States Supreme Court. Sutler claims to be able to adduce new evidence establishing this neglected grant, but seeks other lands instead of those which have long been occupied by settlers and bona-fide purchasers near Sacramento City. The Committee, also, heard argument of CHARLES P. SHAW, counsel for MCGARRAHAN, in favor of his claim, it having been referred to the Committee on Private Land Claims a few days ago.

SENATOR DAVIS.

Senator GARRETT DAVIS is so much better that his physician believes he will be able to return to his house in Kentucky next week.

CAPTURED.

Two Check-Raisers Caught in Pennsylvania.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Feb. 24.—Two men, calling themselves H. L. MYERS and JAMES WATSON, stopping at the Lochiel Hotel here for a few days past, sold some wheat to HOFFER & Co. here, and received a check for $24 on the Dauphin Deposit Bank. They raised the figures, making it $2,000, and received the money. The alteration was soon discovered, and the men were arrested at the depot and the money secured. Implements were found in their possession for raising checks. They left their bill unpaid at the hotel, and their valises contained nothing more valuable than bricks.

THE WEATHER.

Events and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24—7 P. M.—The low barometer, which on Friday evening extended from Kansas to Lake Superior, has moved slowly north-eastward to Lake Huron, and the pressure has fallen eastward to the Middle and East Atlantic coast. A lesser disturbance has moved from Texas eastward, and is now diffused over Alabama and Georgia. Fresh and brisk winds from the south and south-west prevail from Lake Michigan to Florida and eastward to the Atlantic. Northwesterly winds are reported from the Mississippi Valley. The temperature has risen decidedly throughout the Atlantic States, and has fallen from the Upper Lakes to Texas. Threatening weather with light rain is now reported from Northern Florida to the Lower Lakes and Wisconsin, and snow from Minnesota and Lake Superior. The barometer has risen somewhat.

PROBABILITIES.

An area of low barometer will probably extend on Sunday eastward into Montana and Wyoming; the low barometer on Lake Huron move north-east to the St. Lawrence Valley, with continued south-west winds in the Middle and Eastern States; threatening and possibly light rain extend throughout the Atlantic States by Sunday night, followed by brisk westerly winds and clearing weather prevail on Sunday from Iowa to Ohio and southward to the Gulf. Dangerous winds are not anticipated for Sunday night at the Atlantic and Gulf stations.

Trouble in the Virginia Legislature Concerning the Payment of Taxes.

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 24.—Both Houses of the General Assembly have passed a bill prohibiting collectors and treasurers from receiving the coupons issued under the Funding act, which was passed March 31, 1871, in payment of taxes. The bill provides that nothing but gold or silver coin, or United States Treasury notes and notes of national banks, shall be taken for any debts due the State. It is almost certain that the Governor will veto the bill, as it repeals the essential portion of the Funding bill, and equally certain that the Legislature will pass it over his veto.

A Possible Suicide.

ELLEN SIGGINS, a native of Ireland, twenty-two years of age, who had been employed as a domestic servant in the house No. 311 East Forty-first-street, died on Friday night, under suspicious circumstances. Some time ago she formed the acquaintance of one NOLAN, a dry-goods clerk, and an engagement of marriage resulted, but it was broken for some reason, and the visits of NOLAN ceased some days ago, and the girl became very despondent. Friday night she was taken suddenly ill, and died before morning. The case is considered possibly one of suicide, and an inquest will be held.

The Market Savings Bank.

The Market Savings Bank was again opened yesterday for the purpose of allowing depositors to prove their claims. A number of communications have been received from the victimized depositors, in which are related many heartrending instances of the misery caused by the collapse of the bank. One correspondent relates the circumstances of an old man and his wife, who had been seventeen years saving a sum of $1,000, the loss of which has reduced them to extreme poverty. Another case is that of an old apple-woman, who had her stand for many years in the neighborhood of the Market Bank, and had amassed in twenty years the sum of $900, all of which she deposited in this bank. Active measures are now being taken against the debtors of the bank. PATTERSON has refused to come to any terms with the receiver, Mr. WORTH, and an attachment will be laid upon his property on Tuesday next.

Shooting Affair at Elizabethport.

Yesterday morning WM. A. FISH, Captain of the canal-boat *Jeremiah Barber*, was shot by his cook, a woman, HANNAH O'HUNN, at Elizabethport. The cook had abused a little daughter of the Captain's, and when the latter attempted to call her to an account she drew a revolver, which she had previously taken from a valise belonging to the Captain, and fired at him. The ball passed through his hand. The woman was about to fire again when FISH escaped from the cabin, and went before a Justice, and made a complaint against the woman. She was arrested, and held to appear before the Court now in session. FISH lives in Pavonia-avenue, Jersey City.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

Rev. WILLIAM R. ALGER, of Boston, has gone South for the benefit of his health.

The Japanese Embassy say they will probably reach Chicago on Monday evening next.

The Georgia State Agricultural Convention adjourned at Savannah yesterday.

Col. WOOD, proprietor of the Globe Theatre, Chicago, has sued WACHTEL's agent for $10,000 for breach of contract.

A small boy was fined $2 in Boston, on Friday, for selling shoe-strings without a license.

JOHN D. CLARK was sentenced to four years in the State Prison for forgery, in Boston on Friday.

The covered bridge on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad near Cambridge, Ind., was destroyed by fire Friday night.

The building owned by L. L. FULLER, in Boston, was burned on Friday. The loss is $5,000, and is covered by insurance.

There are said to be more liquor-shops in Portland, Me., than ever before, notwithstanding the prohibitory law.

Rev. Mr. WILSON, of Akron, N. Y., a prominent Baptist clergyman, died suddenly, yesterday.

The testimony in the case of Harbor-Master HART will be forwarded to Gov. HOFFMAN to-morrow.

JOHN MCBRIDE DAVIDSON returned to the City yesterday in the steamer *Virgo*, from Savannah.

The authorities of Liepzig, Saxony, have forbidden the workmen of that city joining the Internationale Society.

Mr. PENDER will probably be elected to the English House of Commons from the Wick Burghs.

Cattle-stealing on the Rio Grande has vigorously recommenced. Great indignation prevails among the stock-raisers.

The elephant Romeo has been throwing his keeper into the air again, this time in Philadelphia. Romeo has outlived his usefulness.

The Alabama Legislature has passed a bill to provide a sinking fund for the redemption of all the liabilities of the State.

RICHARD BRADLEY's steam saw-mill, with a large quantity of lumber, was burned at Savannah, yesterday. Loss about $40,000.

Nine cases of small-pox have been reported at Washington for the past week, six of which were sent to the hospital.

The steamer *Columbia*, while landing at the levee at St. Louis, yesterday, was struck by a large cake of ice and sunk.

The steamer *John Kyle* sunk in nine feet of water near Commerce, Mo., Friday. She was bound to St. Louis, and was valued at $100,000.

The vaccinations by the Police Surgeons are increasing. In the Seventeenth Precinct Station-house 175 persons were vaccinated yesterday.

Senator PATTERSON, of Concord, N. H., last evening addressed the Republicans. He discussed free trade, finance, civil service and the other issues of the day.

Rev. E. P. HAMMOND, of Lawrence, Kansas, has been holding meetings there during the past week. Fully a thousand people are either converts or deeply interested.

The Democrats of Clarion County, Pennsylvania, have declared for HANCOCK for President, HENDRICKS for Vice-President, and CASS for Governor.

Massachusetts uses yearly about ninety tons of roots and herbs for medicinal and other purposes. The supply comes mostly from the South and West.

The Governor of Maine has nominated W. H. CLARKSON, of New-York City, and JOSEPH H. BUCHANAN, of Baltimore, Commissioners for Maine, to reside in those places.

But one person of the wounded in the Louisville Railroad accident has since died, he being TULL, the baggage man. It is rumored that the bridge was tampered with.

The Admission Convention at Salt Lake City, yesterday, adopted an article in the ordinance on the right of suffrage for all residents who are citizens of the United States, male and female.

The friends of prohibition in Massachusetts have appointed a State Central Committee composed of leading temperance men, for the promotion of national legislation for suppressing intemperance.

Gov. BROWN issued a proclamation, yesterday, calling an extra session of the Tennessee Legislature, on the 12th of March, to apportion the State into Congressional districts, and for other important business.

A caucus of conservative members of the Virginia Legislature have agreed upon a plan of apportionment for representation in Congress, which will give seven Conservative and two Republican members.

The death is announced of Miss JULIA TRELAWNEY LEIGH HUNT, the surviving daughter of LEIGH HUNT. The deceased lady had for a long period been suffering from a severe form of phthisis, and died at Hammersmith, Feb. 3.

A special dispatch from Lacrosse reports that there is great despondency among the loggers on the Black and Chippewa Rivers. On account of the great thaw, they are fearful of having no drive in the rivers the coming Spring.

Justice SPRAGUE, of the California Supreme Court, died yesterday morning, after a long illness. The Bench now comprises two Democrats and two Republicans. The Governor will appoint a Republican for the unexpired term.

The jury at Buffalo, N. Y., in the case of STEPHEN GEHMELE, who was sentenced to be hung on Dec. 15, 1871, but who was respited until Jan. 12, 1872, on a new trial granted by the Supreme Court, have returned a verdict of not guilty.

The whole cost of the Swedish emigration to Maine up to Dec. 31, 1871, according to a communication from the Governor, has been $25,668. One thousand Swedes have been brought into Maine, 500 of whom are settled at the colony of New-Sweden, Aroostook County.

H. HACKETT, a confidential clerk in H. C. & D. M. LOWENSTEIN's dry-goods establishment, of Memphis, Tenn., was arrested Friday night on a charge of embezzling from that firm $75,000 worth of Government bonds. Silks have been recovered from women to whom he had made presents.

A Boston singer, who is credited with doing many kind acts, in a professional way, for those he thinks deserving, has recovered in a suit against a concert-giver who employed him and then refused to pay him on the ground that h's services were a gratuity.

CHARLES L. WILSON, editor of the Chicago *Journal*, has received from New-York an elegant silver coffee-urn presented to him by the buffalo hunting party, among whom were Gen. SHERIDAN, JAMES GORDON BENNETT, Jr., L. JEROME, Gen. STAGER, Buffalo Bill and others, for having brought down the first elk.

AFTER KELSO.

What Has the Superintendent of Police Been Doing?

Yesterday it was reported that the Committee of Seventy had decided to prosecute Police Superintendent KELSO, though on what specific charges does not seem clear. It is surmised, however, with good reason, that Mr. KELSO is to be prosecuted, if at all, for unwarrantable and criminal neglect of duty in protecting prominent criminals in the transaction of illicit pursuits.

Superintendent KELSO's intimacy with WM. H. COOKE, the fugitive repeater, defaulter, and policy dealer; with the SIMMONS BROTHERS, proprietors of the policy games of the City; with "MIKE" MURRAY, a notorious gambler, and others equally notorious, has long been a matter of comment, and has been from time to time put forward as the probable cause of the immunity from arrest and punishment which these people enjoyed. In the raids on keno games and policy offices which the Police made after Mr. KELSO's accession to office, it is a remarkable fact that the friends of the Superintendent were invariably shielded, and in at least one instance the man against whom the intimates of Mr. KELSO had vowed vengeance was the only one prosecuted, and he was followed with such persistent vigor that it left no room for doubting that the official severity was being influenced by other than the officers themselves.

On more than one occasion Mr. KELSO was charged with having an actual money interest in the policy games of New-York, but though in private he persistently denied it, he never took the pains to explain his affection for the whole tribe of people who controlled the games and pocketed the profits. Yesterday, Mr. KELSO was at his office in the morning, and left at an unusually early hour, and was afterward sought for at his customary resorts, but was not found.

The Bowling-Green Bank.

WALTER ROCHE, the Vice-President of the Bowling-green Savings Bank, against whom a warrant has been issued, is still at liberty. He visited the Sheriff's office yesterday during the afternoon, and promised to return in an hour with bail. Up to the time of the closing of the office he had not put in an appearance, and it is understood that he has been disappointed by a Mr. REED, who had agreed to become one of his bondsmen. Sheriff BRENNAN, under these circumstances, has granted more time, and no further action will be taken against him until Monday, when he will be arrested if the necessary sureties are not forthcoming.

FRENCH AFFAIRS.

The Contracts of the Late War—The Case of M. Duvernois—The Ministry of the Interior.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, Feb. 9, 1872.

The great affair of the moment is the quarrel between the Assembly Commissiere on the contracts of the war, and Gen. SUSANNE, Director-General of Artillery at the Ministry for War. This quarrel, it is feared, will lead to serious consequences, and there is no doubt that it will give rise to a scene in the Chamber. Briefly stated, the trouble is this: Various documents bearing upon the contracts now under examination were not forthcoming when called for by the Committee, and after a long and careful search by competent detectives they were traced to Gen. SUSANNE, who had previously denied any knowledge of them. He could not get round the direct proof worked up against him, nor could he continue to deny that, for some purpose or other, these documents had been placed in his hands. In tracing this matter, the first question asked, as in the case of the stolen vouchers in New-York, is, who has an interest in the disappearance of these papers? The object of the Committee is to expose the frauds known to have existed in the contracts made by the Government of September, and by its officials, generally briefless advocates, law students, or second-rate journalists, who were taken from the clubs and cabarats to fill positions in the various departments. Of these men GEORGES CAVALIER, alias *Ripe-en-bois*, the best can-can dancer of the *Closerie des lilas*, and who offered Lord LYONS a *bock* at his first reception of Her Majesty's Ambassador, was by no means the worst. CAVALIER's rascalities were as open as if he placarded them upon his sleeve, and he did everything with such gayety of heart and *bonhommie* that one could hardly find fault with him. Even his Lordship has since regretted that a momentary thought of dignity made him refuse CAVALIER's "bock," for the good-natured rascal's chat was very amusing, and far from diplomatic. Others of his class, however, were sly and subtle. Whether it was a question of suppressing certain names found in disagreeable connection in the Imperial papers, for a consideration, to buy the silence of subordinates, or of pocketing a commission upon a contract procured, they showed a deep knowledge of intrigue, and understood the necessity of leaving no traces behind them. CAVALIER listened to a proposal, and when finished, startled his guest by asking for "his bid." If satisfactory, he put the money in his pocket, and boasted of having received it, while spending it at the café "Crapand-Volant;" but he always conscientiously carried out his part of the contract. Others, it seems, were not so *honest*. They were not always content with the sum they received: sometimes they were not paid the sum promised. These things led to hard feelings and quarrels, and to betrayals of each other. One had promised to divide, but did not divide fair, and his accomplice took his revenge. Little by little, by money and the encouragement of such confidences, the Committee has gathered up its facts, and has at this moment garnered a fair *dossier* against several persons who stand high in public esteem.

M. DUVERNOIS' POSITION.

I have been informed by one who is engaged daily with this Committee, that M. CLEMENT DUVERNOIS made out his case, and went out of Court acquitted of all blame. There is not an item of proof against him either of neglect of duty or the appropriation of a single centime, and the frauds, therefore, fall upon his successors. In this way certain papers were traced up, and at length it was found that they had been "deposited" in the hands of Gen. SUSANNE. The Duc D'AUDIFFRET-PASQUIER asked for the General's appearance before the Commission with the papers in question. No notice was taken of the invitation. He was then summoned in due form, and he wrote a letter in reply, which the Duke regarded as insolent, refusing to comply with the command. Complaint was then made to the Secretary of War, and the reply was a long string of accusations against a number of persons. Astonished at this, the Duke demanded explanations, and Gen. DE CISSEY was also astonished to hear the accusations he had made, which, he said, he had signed without reading, he having confidence in the subordinate who explained the matter to him. He offered to give his resignation at once, but as that would settle nothing he was asked to remain. M. THIERS took sides with Gen. SUSANNE, and this brought on a conflict which led to very hot words between the Duke and the President. The latter proposed to leave the matter to arbitration, and the next morning he was more calm, but the Duke claimed the right of bringing the matter before the Assembly. That night Gen. SUSANNE gave his resignation, and M. THIERS hoped that would settle everything; but the Duke said it settled nothing at all, and the Committee wanted the papers it had demanded. It turned out, however, that Gen. SUSANNE had been placed in a higher post after his resignation, from which it can be inferred that the act was understood, and that it was for the purpose of relieving the Government of its embarrassment. Thus the affair stands at present. The Duke threatens to lay the whole matter before the country, and wants to know why Gen. SUSANNE is encouraged in disobedience of orders and in his contempt for the Assembly Committee. Why the Government should wish to withhold these documents is a mystery to me.

THE MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR.

The resignation of M. CASIMIR-PERIER as Minister of the Interior, is a matter of regret on all sides, for the high character he bore, his honored name, his writings and his social talents, made him respected by all parties. No other declared Orleanist in the Chamber could make himself agreeable to the Right or to the Left, but M. PERIER stood well with every section, and was always listened to with respect. He gave a character to the Ministry which was of material aid to the Government. His successor, VICTOR LEFRANC, is a declared Republican, and, although a man of great honesty and cleverness, he lacks the dignity of name which made M. PERIER so generally respected. The name of CASIMER-PERIER seems to have a strong hold upon the affections of the people, for the great Minister of that name is supposed to have done wonders for France. The visitor to Père Lachaise can read in the grand monument to his memory—one of the most prominent in this vast City of the Dead—something of the history of the man who, without being so great a Minister as M. DE TALLEYRAND, is much more esteemed by the people of today. While speaking of resignations I may add that M. LEON SAY is about to retire from the Prefecture of Paris, and it is not yet certain that the Comte DE CISSEY, who feels his dignity compromised in the affair Susanne, will content to remain in the Ministry of War. All of these gentlemen are among the ablest we have, but they find themselves in hopeless discord with the Government on its financial policy, and hence are ready to take advantage of any excuse for retiring. The vote on the return to Paris was in no way personal to M. CASIMER-PERIER. If it was personal to any one, it was so to M. VAUTRAIN, and that gentleman would have been perfectly justified in resigning his mandat as Deputy.

The trial of the assassins of the Capuchins of Arcueil has commenced, but nothing of importance has been brought out. Yesterday the Assembly was engaged in discussing the journals, and after waiting a day over this trivial matter, which ought to have been settled in an hour, or not touched at all, it voted for the prosecution of the journals which "insulted" the Committee of Pardons. There are some fifteen or sixteen journals to be indicted. Two members of the Assembly were also "brought to book" for writing articles against the Committee, and the question was whether their parliamentary privileges should secure them from pursuit.... M. SALUYE, imprisoned by JULES FAVRE, has just died in the prison hospital. The doctors said that he would die, and tried to get him released, but M. FAVRE, or some one, was inexorable.... The journals speak freely of the *Alabama* question, but present no new ideas. The *Patrie*, however, had a fierce article against the United States, and wants to know if, after quarreling with Russia, the Government is going to quarrel with every other nation. This case, it says, shows conclusively that the United States has some understanding with some Power in Europe, (Germany, probably,) and that it intends to interfere in European affairs. * * * I have just received a dispatch from a friend in Milan, who tells me that VERDI's new opera, "Aïda," made a grand success last night, and was applauded from beginning to end. VERDI was called before the curtain more than thirty times. He was presented with a golden *bâton*, and the town is quite wild with excitement over his music.

ASHBY.

ENGLISH GOSSIP.

Press Comments on America—Sentiment of Americans Abroad.

From a Special Correspondent.

MID-ENGLAND, Monday, Feb. 12, 1872.

The telegrams we get daily are not very reassuring. One says "a New-York paper comments on the ferocity of the British Press." Ferocity! Why, the British Press has not uttered a ferocious word, nor is it likely to. It is disappointed, and grieved, and mortified. It is not in the slightest degree belligerent. It feels tricked and sold, and grumbles, but is not in the least ferocious. It scolds about English diplomatists, and would like to dig up Lord PALMERSTON. It is disposed to agree with Mr. BERNAL OSBORNE, when he says:

"Parliament holds the purse strings, and I am much mistaken if they will allow one single sixpence to be paid arising out of the indirect claims, apart from the injuries done by the *Alabama*. I am convinced, moreover, that no Government will consent to pay enormous sums of money for claims which are in themselves unjust, and which never would have been made but for the inconceivable bungling of a Ministry, which has been said by one of their own supporters to have constructed armies that can't march and ships that can't swim, and who now, it seems, are trying their hands at making treaties that cannot stand."

So far as I can learn, the case stands thus: England is ready to go to Geneva with her understanding of the treaty, but will not admit the American case. She is quite ready for further negotiation, or to receive further propositions. She wants a peaceful settlement, and has made, and is willing still to make, large concessions. If the peace of the world is disturbed, you may be sure that the England of these days is the last Power in the world that will disturb it. If there is to be war, some other Power must make it. As the days go on, however, without any sound of the booming of cannon, the dread of war will pass away. Thousands of letters will go out by this steamer from politicians, merchants, manufacturers and all sorts of people, pleading for peace. Officers at their clubs may talk of war, as they always do, for war means change, excitement, work, possibly promotion. Some expect to be sent to Halifax, Bermuda, the West Indies. But England wants peace, and will make any possible sacrifice to preserve and assure it.

AMERICAN SENTIMENT.

Our American colony is a little fluttered. Those who can get away most readily are considering whether their first flight shall be to Liverpool or Paris. In any case the Havre line will be open. But what is to be done by ladies who, in an unguarded moment, have consented to marry Englishmen! Now the English and American flags wave peacefully together over the fire-place, and the only contests are whether the American peaches, apples and oysters are better than the English. The husband reads his *Times*, and the Yankee wife looks up from her sewing of small garments and asks, "Well, dear, what news? Are we going to fight? Hadn't you better pay up, now, settle that little matter, and have done with it?" And my American friends who have got themselves spliced to robust, rosy English girls, who walk off ten miles of a morning, I fear they get the worst of it in these patriotic little colloquies. "Now, dear, you know you are always making a row about something. The idea of your wanting us to pay twenty thousand millions because you were so slow about catching that stupid old *Alabama*! And it happened so long ago, too, when I was a little girl. What can can be the use of raking up such old matters? Why not go back to the battle of Bunker Hill and done with it?" In the meantime stocks fall, business suffers, and the apprehension of trouble clouds the prospects of millions. With even a remote chance of war, there can be no economy in national expenditure—no diminution of taxation. Everybody has been looking for a large surplus, and a saving of some millions a year on army and navy. It rests with the Government at Washington now to regulate the burdens of the British people. They can make life harder for every one in this country. A word of peace would carry joy and prosperity to every household in the United Kingdom. You want military glory? It will be a poor crop gathered in such a contest. Iron-clad fleets would batter down some of your seaboard towns, and you would take possession of Canada and wipe the British flag off the Continent. You may spare your towns and your powder. Canada is yours whenever Canada is willing. England will never forbid the bans. You have but to wait and grow, and the rest of the Continent and the West Indies will fall to you by the force of gravitation. Going to war merely for a sum of money—even collecting an acknowledged debt at the point of the bayonet—scarcely seems a very dignified proceeding. All England wants a peaceful, honorable settlement of this matter, and all matters in controversy. Even with her understanding of the treaty, she consented to what seemed a great humiliation for the sake of peace. Had Parliament the same power of revising treaties that belongs to the United States Senate, the ratification of the Washington Treaty would have been very doubtful. People submitted to what they thought dishonor, because there was no help for it. It is probable that Parliament will take to itself this session the right of treaty revision, so that the country cannot be sold without knowing it. This treaty shows how little Ministers and diplomatists are to be trusted. Parliament holds the purse of the nation and can control most things in that way; but a nation may be plunged into dishonor or war, and stopping the supplies be no adequate remedy.

MONADNOCK.

Attempted Suicide.

Late last night ANNIE FAY, aged twenty-one, an inmate of a house of ill-fame in Wooster-street, attempted to commit suicide by swallowing some chloroform liniment. She was attended by Police Surgeon WHITE, who found that she had not taken enough of the liniment to do herself any harm. The girl was locked up at the Prince-street Police Station.

Stabbing Affray Between Lads.

At a late hour last night a fight occurred between two youths named JOHN MORAN and THOMAS BARRY, at the lodging-house No. 67 Cherry-street, during which BARRY stabbed MORAN in the thigh with a pocket-knife, causing a severe wound. BARRY fled and made his escape.

Statistics of the Week.

Fourteen hundred and eleven persons were arrested last week by the Police.

There were 33 fires during the week ending at noon yesterday, with an estimated loss of $20,395. Of these disasters 11 were caused by carelessness, 4 by kerosene and gasoline, 3 supposed to be incendiary, 2 by spontaneous combustion and the others were accidents.

The vital statistics for the past week show 52 still-births, 426 births, 172 marriages and 521 deaths, being an increase of 60 over the mortality of the previous week. Of these deaths 25 were caused by small-pox, being the same number as in the previous week.

THE LATEST NEWS.

Excitement in Antwerp Over the Ultramontanists.

Precautions Taken by the Authorities to Prevent a Riot.

Attempt in France to Limit the Liberty of the Press.

Steady Progress of the Revolution in Mexico.

Fearful Shipwreck of an English Vessel at Sea.

BELGIUM.

Ultramontane Troubles in Antwerp—Fear Entertained of a Riot.

ANTWERP, Feb. 24.—The Count DE CHAMBORD has left this city. The arrival of the Ex-King of Hanover and leading Ultramontanists which was reported on Thursday, is now denied, but there is, nevertheless, a great influx of Legitimists, who thronged the streets last night until midnight, and became so violent in their demonstrations that the *gendarmes* were compelled to disperse the crowd and restore order.

LATER.—There is no dimunition in the number of persons who have gathered here. The streets are filled with people this morning, and great excitement prevails. Orders have been issued forbidding persons grouping at any point in the city. Disturbances are imminent.

The Mayor of this city issued a proclamation today calling upon the citizens to have some respect for the Count DE CHAMBORD, and announcing that ample measures have been taken to suppress any disorder which may occur. The strangers in the city and the populace continued their hostile demonstration toward each other to-night, but there was no outbreak, and a heavy rain finally dispersed the crowds.

FRANCE.

Exciting Discussion on the Bill to Limit the Liberty of the French Press.

PARIS, Feb. 24.—In the National Assembly, today, a committee was elected to examine the bill introduced by M. LEFRANC, Minister of the Interior, increasing the powers of the Government over the Press. The bill, which has been made a Cabinet question, is opposed by about 308 members of the Assembly, and favored by 285 of them. It has been the subject of passionate debate in the different bureaus of the Government to-day, and has given rise to great excitement. M. GAMBETTA, in discussion, defended the bill. M. JULES SIMON, Minister of Public Instruction, warmly advocates the adoption of the measure, and has announced his intention of resigning his portfolio if the bill is rejected by the Assembly. M. DE LARCY, Minister of Public Works, opposes the projected law, and will vote against the Government. It is expected that a French Ambassador to Rome will shortly be appointed.

MEXICO.

Siege of San Luis Potosi—Rumored Capitulation of Gen. Rocha.

MATAMORAS, Feb. 23.—By New-Orleans yesterday, Feb. 24, we learn that the City of San Luis Potosi has been the objective point with the revolutionists for some time past. All their available forces are concentrated there, leaving only sufficient in the cities north of Sierra Madra to garrison them. GAIRA, MARTINEZ and TREVINO's troops are besieging San Luis Potosi, which is defended by Gen. ROCHA, the best officer adhering to the Government, who thus far is unable to free himself from the besiegers. Rumors of his surrender prevail today, but nothing reliable is known. It is probable that should ROCHA capitulate northern Mexico will be lost to JUAREZ.

Progress of the Revolution—The Rebels Gaining Strength—An International Question on the Rio Grande.

MATAMORAS, Feb. 23.—GOMEZ PORTUGAL, the revolutionary Governor of Aquas Calientas, occupied the city of that name on the 15th inst.

Telegrams from before San Luis Potosi, say that TREVINO's army is increasing rapidly.

The State of Chihuahua is sending troops to the revolutionists.

A small force of Government troops pronounced in Guanajuato on the 12th inst.

BROWNVILLE, Texas, Feb. 23.—The Collector of Customs at Matamoras, who is also a special civil representative of the Juarist Government, announces his intention of sinking an American river steamer if its clears hence for Camargo, which is now in the possession of the revolutionists. An international difficulty is likely to arise on this question. The commander at Matamoras would oppose this, but Gen. CORTINA, who is irresponsible and who hates the Americans, would readily assent to the suggestion of the Collector. Gen. BARNEY, American Collector here, refuses to give clearance papers until he receives instructions from Washington. If the vessel eventually clears, a difficulty is certain. Many merchants here from the interior are anxious to send their bonded goods into Mexico and are urging the clearance of the vessel to Camargo as the only practical way.

ENGLAND.

Ship-wreck and Loss of Life—Death of the Bishop of Jamaica.

LONDON, Feb. 24.—A telegram from Brest reports a shocking disaster in the harbor of that city yesterday. A vessel named *Marie François*, which had a large number of passengers on board, capsized, and twenty-two of them were drowned. Her Majesty Queen VICTORIA has conferred the honor of knighthood upon Lord Mayor GIBBONS. The Bishop of Jamaica, who has been stopping at Torquay for the benefit of his health, died at that place yesterday. The Queen today received the Corporation of London at Windsor.

ICE BREAK.

The Ice in the Missouri River Started—Prospects of a Freshet.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 24.—The following despatch was received this morning at the Signal Office from the observer at Fort Benton:

HEADWATERS OF THE MISSOURI RIVER, Feb. 23—Midnight.

CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER: River broke at 8:50 this evening. Water rising rapidly.

(Signed,) W. F. SLATER, Observer.

Whether much damage will result from this freshet it is now impossible to say. The point where the break has taken place is at the head of navigation on that river, about 800 miles from its source. Four hundred miles above this point the river passes through what are called the "Gates." Here it is compressed to a width of 150 yards between cliffs that rise perpendicularly to a height of 1,200 feet. After this are a succession of falls and of rapids more or less violent until calm navigable water is reached at Fort Benton, about 2,300 miles above the junction of the river with the Mississippi.

WEST VIRGINIA.

The Constitutional Convention—Charleston the Seat of Government.

CHARLESTON, West Va., Feb. 24.—The Constitutional Convention yesterday decided to retain the clause which disqualifies attorneys and salaried officers of railroads from being members of the Legislature, but struck out the clause disqualifying preachers. The members are required to take an oath that they will not accept a consideration for their vote. Charleston was made the seat of Government until changed by law.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

HOME.

I.

Homeward wend we—Ah, my dear,
Even the heart with love grown chill
Untired elothes stirs of cheer,
Bid me sing, the road is short.

II.

Once I'd a grey co'ocoding white,
Dun you like? I had one, and you
Over your shoulder, and your
Sing of daytime—and a night.

III.

And I answer, "Day was fair:
Day with all its joys of sense;
All its large rose in your hair,
Like the rose in your heart."

IV.

Ah, the sunshine you recall—
And such sunshine over all!
Ah, my dear, all is it in vain
Half, I dare to dreamed it all.

V.

Lo, a wind of dawn doth rise.
Chirps the morning herself then!
Ah, my dear, all my own eyes!
Darkness is of our home begin!
Breaks the morning were it lie."

—*Macmillan's Magazine.*

ONE WINTER NIGHT.

FIRST NARRATIVE.

The wind blew keenly from the north, and it was freezing hard. Out in the darkness, the intelligent twilight gathered, and the December twilight gathered, ing street my horse and rig stood waiting, as though it meant to stay there for ever.

"Why, bless me, Annie, I might be going to Japan," I exclaimed, buttoning my great coat hastily; "not caring to show how unwilling I was to lose the warm touch of my young wife's loving hands. "So quick, dear, and hand me five cents worth of matches from the hall-table there."

"I wish you weren't going alone with these in your pocket, George," she said, looking from the compact Genoa box in her hand to my face; "it is wrong to have sixty pounds, and I'm sure it isn't safe for you to carry it."

"Why's a few hours after all. I shall be home at midnight to let you in the Christmas morning, never fear."

"I don't believe you will, George. They will keep you, or it will snow, or something; I don't believe you'll be home to-night. I'm sure the horse looks as though it meant to take him out of sight, and would not believe

thanks to the Almighty for the divine favor. One of the grandest of these occasions, perhaps, was on the 19th of November, 1702, after the brilliant successes of MARLBOROUGH in the Low Countries, and the destruction of the Spanish fleet in the harbor of Vigo by the Duke of ORMOND and Sir GEORGE ROOKE.

This procession was taken as the established model for all subsequent occasions of the same sort; and when GEORGE III. went in state to St. Paul's, on the 23d of April, 1789, after his recovery from a dangerous illness, the form of the ceremony was, in the main, similar to that we have just described.

The last great occasion of Majesty going in state to St. Paul's was on the 19th of December, 1797, when GEORGE III. and the Queen, with all the royal family, went to the Cathedral to assist at a general thanksgiving for the three great naval victories obtained by Lords HOWE, ST. VINCENT, and DUNCAN.—*Once a Week.*

THE BODLEIAN.—But the building itself with its approaches, is as interesting as its inhabitants. Here it is, the low Tudor archway, the heavy oaken door swung back upon its hinges, and beyond it the stairs, cool in the utmost heat of Summer and pervaded with that mingled fragrance of books and old oak, which is one of the most subtle and suggestive of scents. Pass up them, resting on the way, if you will, on the broad window seats whence the quad is visible, with its quaint mistaken tower of the Five Orders, and its memory-haunted examination schools. Here are portraits of JOHN BALIOL and DEVORGUILA his wife, a pair of ancient Radicals, vigorous and unconventional, fit progenitors of the modern BALIOL. Here are maps, old and superseded, side by side with pictures of forgotten nobodies—old worlds, and the inhabiters thereof. Yonder are the steps into the gallery, an enchanted place, long and spacious, hung with portraits, old and new; a marvelous Mary of Scots, from whose exquisite pale face sorrow has refined away the vanity and hardness of youth, pranked out in no ruff, no peaked head-dress, no pearls, but shrouded in black folds of drapery, which suit with the long years of imprisonment behind, the inevitable death in front; a Cranmer, by HOLBEIN, with full weak red lips; a Duns Scotus, gaunt and unkempt, representative of the fossil race of the schoolmen; a solemn Lord Burleigh riding solemnly upon a beast, less than mule, more than ass—strange and laughable conception. Here is GUY FAWKES' lantern, poor innocent accessory of a long-past crime, sole relic of many men and many passions; here is a chair, made from the ship in which Sir FRANCIS DRAKE sailed round the world, and as you touch it, the forests unfathomable and creeper-twined of the New World spring up before you, and you catch in the offing the sails of the Spanish treasure-ship, flying the pursuit of English hate. In a little octagonal chamber, lit by windows, over whose bright pure tints the becoming dimness of age has crept, stands the chest or strong-box of Sir THOMAS BODLEY; it has a marvelous lock truly; puzzle out its intricacies of polished steel, wrought here and there into mocking likenesses of leaves and flowers, if you can—the burglar of past centuries tried a shorter method, and in the bottom of the chest you may still see the square hole he cut, blessing the elaborate stupidity of owner and maker the while. In yonder case are the fruit-trenchers of Queen ELIZABETH; they belong surely to the old age of the Virgin Queen, so cynical are the maxims, so bitter the would-be love-poems inscribed upon them. It is a pleasant place, this gallery. At every turn, without effort or pain on our part, the past floods in upon us—the dry bones live—the vast library beneath our feet seems to take voice and speak from these faces, these varied relics from the holes and corners of bygone life.

But let us press on. This gallery after all is but full of symbols—is but itself a great symbol; through that green door lies the reality. A great cruciform space opens before you. Right and left, before, behind, above, beneath, books—nothing but books. Over your head, a beamed and arched roof, the fire of whose bosses and blazonings time has long since sobered, and from whose painted squares speaks everywhere and at all times the prayer of mediæval learning "*Dominus illuminatio mea!*" The eyes of Dr. GRAUSAM, of Leipsic, rest upon it sometimes with the calm superiority proper to a disciple of VOLTAIRE; the English divine in yonder closed study, toiling over his Hebrew, notes it now and then with a vague feeling of refreshment, so subtly do the words recall the time of quiet cloisters and calm-faced monks, busy with leaf-gold, and paint, and parchment. That is fifteenth century glass in those windows; match those fading blues, opal greens, and lucid browns in modern work if you can. Here are cases like those in the gallery—Queen ELIZABETH's Latin Exercises, her books, her gloves. They are large, these last—it were hard to connect anything small and soft with the signing of those two death-warrants of ESSEX and MARY. On the other side is a letter of Archbishop LAUD's, written the night before his execution; the fine slanting characters aptly represent a man in whom a fatal leaven of sentiment, a fatal poetry of nature, fought obstinately against the drivings of common sense. Here is MONMOUTH's last humbling act of submission the day before his death, and so on—a refined symbolic chamber of horrors, which need detain us no longer. Beyond the cases, you come to the Catalogue, the key to the great silent enigma around you—the new Catalogue is a great and thorough piece of work, as yet incomplete.—*The Dark Blue.*

LOVE-LETTERS OF EMINENT PERSONS.—Let us take a glance at the love-letters of some men eminent in the professions. And first of all of our divines. CHALMERS says, in his Diary just before he was married, "Dismissing all anticipations of heaven upon earth, may I betake myself soberly and determinedly to the duties of the married state." We hope the good wife felt flattered by this expression of Christian resignation. He was very different to another Scotch divine of almost equal eminence, who, during his honeymoon, so far anticipated events as to date his letters from "heaven." The love-letters of WHITEFIELD are curious. He said in them that if he knew himself he was quite free from the giddy passion which the world calls love. These eminent theologians were not at all unlike RACINE. He married because his confessor recommended him to marry, and thought that, in this way, he would best overcome his unfortunate proclivity for making verses. "When he was resolved to marry," says his son, "neither love nor interest had anything to do with his choice; and in so serious an affair he consulted reason only." His wife did not know the difference between poetry and prose, and never read a line of her husband's tragedies, except, perhaps, the titles. One of the briefest of theological love stories relates to the marriage of Robert Hall. He made up his mind that he would marry his servant. So he went into the kitchen and said, "Betty, do you love the Lord?" "Yes, Sir," said Betty. "Betty, do you love me?" he next asked. "I hope so, master," she answered, and they were happily married.

The men of science do not appear, on the whole, to have been equally happy. We should like to have seen COMTE's letters to his CLOTILDE, but, as a rule, it is ill for a man of science to fall in love with a woman of science. Sir HUMPHREY DAVY tells his mother, "I am the happiest of men in the hope of a union with a woman equally distinguished for virtues, talents and accomplishments." He joyously tells his brother, "Mrs. APPREECE has consented to marry me, and when the event takes place, I shall not envy Kings, Princes or Potentates." Sir HENRY HOLLAND describes the sensation which Mrs. APPREECE made in Edinburgh societies, when even a regius professor went down on his knees in the street to fasten her shoe. Nevertheless, the marriage turned out to be altogether unsuitable and unfortunate. Count RUMFORD, a philosopher, if ever there was one, married Mme. LAVOISIER, a philosopher herself, and a widow of a philosopher. Almost the first passage in a youthful note-book was, "Love is a noble passion of the mind." He was four years in courting the clever Frenchwoman. We do not know what he wrote to her before marriage, but this is the way in which he wrote about her afterward: "I have the misfortune to be married to one of the most imperious, tyrannical, unfeeling women that ever existed, and whose perseverance in pursuing an object is equal to her profound cunning and wickedness in framing it." He explains one of his troubles: "She goes and pours boiling-water on some of my beautiful flowers," which, we admit, was at least eccentric conduct on the part of the lady. Yet two very eminent living men, M. GUIZOT and Sir HENRY HOLLAND, knew her, and indeed speak very kindly of her memory. M. GUIZOT's own marriage was under sufficiently remarkable circumstances. He gained his wife's heart by writing anonymous articles in a periodical for her when she was laid up, and these litter of papers might be regarded as a novel species of love-letters.—*London Society.*

STEEL-PENS.—JOSEPH GILLOTT did not invent the steel-pen, any more than JAMES WATT invented the steam-engine, or GEORGE STEPHENSON the railway. He only did, in his own peculiar way, what those illustrious men had done before him; he perfected that which he found already in existence, but inchoate and inoperative, and rendered available and cheap that which before his time was either unavailable or costly. The steel or iron-pen is as old as history, and, under its classic name of stylus, was the medium of introducing into modern language that which we call the style or manner of a writer. Not only iron and steel, but gold and silver pens were manufactured for the dainty before the days of GILLOTT. But all of these were expensive articles. GILLOTT was employed as a grinder in the manufacture of steel-pens, which were made by hand, and sold at the rate of about three shillings and sixpence each. Twenty years ago Mr. GILLOTT employed six hundred girls and young women, beside machinists, in his manufactory—the number which he since employed the writer cannot undertake to specify—and produced between one hundred and fifty and two hundred millions of steel-pens annually. It would be an interesting little sum in arithmetic to calculate how many geese would have to be reared and fed and afterward robbed for the supply of such a vast consumption of quills as is represented by Mr. GILLOTT's figures. When he first began to manufacture steel-pens he had great and manifold difficulties to contend with. People did not approve of steel-pens, and would not write with them. Social conservatives, such as bankers, great merchants, lawyers, authors, and others, would not admit them into their offices or studies, looking upon them with much distrust, surprise and aversion.

But the unreasonable prejudices of the public, which at this early period of his career were still more formidable, did not discourage Mr. GILLOTT. After a while, though in a small way, he introduced the agency of steam into the manufacture, by which he was speedily enabled to supply a much cheaper and infinitely better article. After a very few years he began to accumulate wealth, and it was reported of him that he was fearful of opening a banking account, lest the fame of his earnings should attract rivals into the business, but kept his sovereigns in earthen jars—as if they were pickles—or sewed them into old stockings, or into the mattress of his bed. By degrees, however, the demand for steel pens increased so much that he was unable to supply it, although he largely extended his factories and the number of his work-people. The secret of his wealth and its sources could be preserved no longer, and rivalry and improvement went hand in hand until the steel pens of Birmingham became known and approved all over the world.

A visit to Mr. GILLOTT's or any other great pen factory in the "toy-shop of the world," (for "toy" in the trade phraseology of Birmingham, is a word that designates not only pens, but pins, needles, buckles, cork-screws, nails, hammers, and every conceivable tool that can be manufactured of metal,) is one of the things which every traveler who comes to England from a far country must "do" just as he "does" Westminster Abbey, the Tower of London, Windsor Castle, or the Trosachs. The sight is exceedingly interesting, and includes a far greater variety of processes than a spectator, previously uninformed, might imagine. From the unrolling of the finely-tempered sheets of steel, not thicker than cardboard—from which the first rude body of the future pen is pierced by the delicate but all-powerful agency of steam—to the several processes of curving, slitting the nib, polishing, drying and packing, the little implement undergoes a long series of manipulations and transformations. Men are only employed in the care of the engines and the reparation of the necessary machines by which the several results are obtained. All the rest of the work is performed by women, whose deft fingers are better suited than those of men for the dainty operations required.—*All the Year Round.*

SNOBBERY.—What is it to be a snob?

Is the man who murders his father for that reason a snob? Surely not! A wretch, but not necessarily a snob.

Is the man who beats his wife a snob? Surely not on that account! He is an unmanly ruffian, but it does not follow that he is a snob.

Is the man who picks a pocket a snob? Surely it is a misuse of language to call him so on that ground. He is a scoundrel, but not necessarily a snob.

Is a man who habitually uses gross foul language a snob? Not necessarily for that reason. He is a blackguard, but it may be that he is not a snob.

Is the man who is wholly ignorant of and excluded from "good society" a snob? The plowman at the plow's tail, the blacksmith at his anvil, the shopman behind his counter—are these men all snobs? Unquestionably there is no more reason for supposing that they must needs be such, than there is for supposing his Grace the Duke to be such.

Was the man who said to a certain concrete Duke, when he was left *tête-à-tête* with him in a railway-carriage after a third passenger had left the rail, who was, as he was informed, another nobleman of the same rank, "Lord! to think of his Grace talking all the time so haffably to little snobs like you and me!" Was that man a snob? By no means, as far as the story goes, does it prove him to have been one. He misused the term, and was not upon that occasion a snob becase he supposed, and supposing admitted, himself to be one.

Is the man who invites his friend to dinner, and give him a scrag of mutton and a glass of two-penny ale, a snob? Not at all so. He may be an honest good fellow, or he may be a stingy curmudgeon; but there is in either case nothing snobbish in his proceeding.

But the man who invites his friend to dinner and gives him a bottle of beastliness at twenty-four shillings the dozen, calling it the claret which Lord Nozoo always drinks; is he a snob? Ay, verily is he!—a prince of snobs!

The man who stays in the town all the year because he can't afford to leave it; the man who stays because he is a miser, and won't afford to leave it; the man who does go holiday-making to amuse himself when he ought not to afford it; are they snobs? Not a man of them is the real, genuine article. But the man who, being detained in town, pulls down his blinds and lives in the back parlor, that he may be supposed to be away, he is a true and undeniable snob.

The man who does this or that, however objectionable his practice may be, and tells you that he does so because he likes it, and because he chooses to do it, is no snob. But the man who does this or that, and professes to like this or that, because "it is the right thing!" because "it is all the go!" (horrid phrase!) that man is a snob to the marrow of his bones.—*Saint Paul's Magazine.*

Singular Coincidence—A Dream and its Fulfillment.

From the Jamestown Journal, Feb. 23.

Mr. FRANK CANFIELD, who was killed on Friday last, was betrothed to a young lady of this town, and was to have been married in about two months. On Friday, when the train passed here on its way West, the young lady saw him and that evening she was in unusually light spirits. The next morning at the breakfast table her appearance was so much the reverse of the evening previous that it attracted the attention of her mother, who asked her the cause of her apparent trouble. The young lady thereupon related to her mother that she had dreamed that her lover had fallen under the cars, and had been so seriously injured that he had died in about two hours. She told the circumstances as she had seen in her dream, how he had fallen and the car-wheels had terribly crushed and mangled his left leg and his left arm, and that he had lived in great agony for about two hours. Her mother endeavored to persuade her that there was nothing in a dream, but to no purpose—she could not drive it from her mind. About noon a sister of the young man came to the house and said she had bad news for her. She then related the circumstance of her brother's death, corresponding in detail with the dream as told by the young lady some hours before.

THE RED MAN.

Day-Dawn for the Pagan Indians—Downfall of Indian Corruption—Rivalry Among Christians to Redeem the Past—Episcopalians, and What They Are Doing in the Great Work of Home Missions—Red Cloud and Spotted Tail Among the Prophets.

In these days of political corruption, it may seem almost a work of supererogation to allude even to the gigantic proportions of fraud and wholesale misappropriations of funds which the Government had set apart to feed and clothe the various tribes of Indians all along our borders to the Pacific Ocean, by the combined efforts of politicians and their friends, down to the inauguration of Gen. GRANT. The facts which ought to make us blush as a nation, cannot be controverted—for they are matters of record—and which go to show that no fund has been so fruitful of carrying elections, even to millions, and which, as the poor Indian had no friends to right him, has been covered up all along, till the frightful massacre in Minnesota opened up a new field of inquiry, and showed as a part of the iniquitous scheme, that the Agent there was speculating in the gold he held in hand, long since due to the Indians as annuities. His was only a small part of the "system," however, which has, thank God, come to an end. Indian Agents, on a salary of $1,500 to $1,800 a year got suddenly rich, lived East on retiring, in fine large brown-stone houses and sported splendid equipages. That the different religious bodies who send millions abroad to convert the heathen, while neglecting for years the pagans at our own doors, are lamentably culpable for such wrongs accumulating for years and years, we believe is true down to a late period, while spasmodic efforts have been made to a very limited extent by some of the denominations. Father DE SMET, of the Jesuits, is almost the only one we know of who has devoted a lifetime to the Indians on the frontier.

HOME MISSIONS.

During the struggles of the Greek nation for their freedom from Turkish rule, we all remember Lord BYRON's enthusiastic efforts in their behalf. Sympathy extended to this country also. JOHN RANDOLPH paid a visit then to a maiden aunt on her Virginia plantation. Passing by a group of her slaves idling about the door, out at the elbows and in a ragged condition, he entered the hospitable mansion and soon encountered a large number of ladies assembled in the parlor busily engaged in sewing. Interrogating his aunt, at this unusual gathering, to know what it all meant, he was informed very graciously that they were engaged in making up garments for the Greeks! "My dear aunt," said the Senator, "permit me to say that I think then that the Greeks are at your own doors!" Wisely then do we hail it as a good omen, that the Episcopalians, Presbyterians, Methodists, Baptists, Unitarians and Quakers, have found a field of common labor, each in separate parts indeed, where they can best try their systems in imparting civilization and Christianity to the benighted children of our own soil. And inasmuch as there is a large body of professing Christian men and women who would give the money required to carry on the work thus thrown open to them by the President, if they only knew what has thus been inaugurated so lately, and who do not read much of their denominational periodicals, wherein it is detailed, we propose giving from time to time, such information as we can glean in hopes of stimulating to greater effort a generous rivalry in doing the most good. The Episcopalians say, "under the peace policy which the Government is happily pursuing with the Western tribes, the Indians assigned to the guardianship of this Church in the United States for their moral and religious training," are under the jurisdiction of Bishops CLARKSON, WHIPPLE, ARMITAGE and RANDALL.

THE FIELD.

Niobrara, that portion of Dakota Territory lying south and west of the Missouri River, beginning at the Niobrara River, under Bishop CLARKSON, containing a population of many thousand Sioux and Ponca Indians; also,

Santee Reservation in Nebraska, on the west bank of the Missouri River, fifteen miles below the Yankton Reserve, embracing ten square miles and about one thousand souls—same jurisdiction.

Yankton Reservation, in Dakota, on the east bank of the Missouri River, sixty miles west of Yankton, the territorial seat of government, embracing more than thirty miles of river front and containing an Indian population of two thousand souls; also,

Crow Creek Agency, on the east bank of the Missouri River, about one hundred miles above Yankton Reserve, where the Yonktonnaise and other Sioux-bands are located.

White Earth Reservation, in Otter Tail County, Minnesota, near the line of the North Pacific Railroad, thirty miles square; Indian population about four hundred; Bishop WHIPPLE's diocese.

Oneida Agency, Green Bay, Wisconsin, the home of a remnant of the Oneida tribe, who were removed from New-York about 1823; Bishop ARMITAGE's diocese.

Shoshone and Bannock Reservation, in north-western part of Wyoming Territory, a large tract embracing the Wind Rivers, their tributaries, water-sheds, &c., down said rivers to the mouth of Owl Creek, contains a population estimated from twenty-five hundred to three thousand of the Shoshone (Snake) and Bannock tribes, under Bishop RANDALL's jurisdiction, of Colorado. Besides an extensive tract set off in the north-western corner of Wyoming Territory, west of the Black Hills, for RED CLOUD's band of roving Sioux or Dakotas.

The Indians within these boundaries and at the agencies, mostly belong to the powerful, once dreaded, and still formidable Sioux, or Dakota Nation. They are divided into twelve or fifteen tribes, and subdivided into about two hundred bands, all speaking the same language, but varied by two or three dialects.

Chaplain TUTTLE, who resided several years on the plains, and met many of the various tribes under SPOTTED TAIL, RED CLOUD, MAN-AFRAID-OF-HIS-HORSES, BIG MOUTH, FRIDAY, SWIFT BEAR, WHITE EYE and other great warriors, states that they are known in the army as the most deadly in war of any tribes, and number as many as thirty thousand souls, ranging, in their hunting expeditions, all the way from the Republican River, in Kansas, to the Red River, in Canada, north.

The famous Spotted Tail band, composed of Upper Brule and Ogallalla Sioux, have been removed from Whetstone Agency to the new reserve, on White River. Their Chief is very anxious that the teaching of the Church should be continued among them. His daughter died a convert to the Christian faith. She was a lovely character, and was called a Princess. Her father is influenced by her example.

Rev. Mr. HINMAN, under Bishop WHIPPLE, established a mission among the Wakpetons, on the Yellow Medicine River, in 1862. After the massacre, he followed them to Fort Snelling. In a short time, about one hundred joined the Church in confirmation. As they were removed to Crow Creek, he followed them, sharing their trials and privations on their journey and during the three years they labored and suffered on the barren soil to which they had been transplanted; and when, after three hundred of them had starved to death, they were again removed to their present reservation, at Niobrara, Nebraska, this faithful missionary, who had now acquired their language and completely won their confidence and affection, journeyed with them and thus laid the deep foundations for the Church which has yielded such fruit as to call forth from the Governor of Dakota the statement that "this work was the key to civilizing all the hostile tribes on the plains," adding: "These Christian Sioux stand between us and the hostile tribes."

Bishop CLARKSON said, "We have today more pious Christian Indians in Nebraska than we have of white people."

Rev. Mr. TUTTLE, attending a meeting of the Peace Commission at North Platte, relates that an investigation was had about some trouble between some soldiers and Indians. Said the Commissioner to a Chief whose son had testified in the matter, "Does he speak the truth?" "Yes," replied [illegible], "you may believe what he says, for he never saw a white man before."

About three hundred of Mr. HINMAN's flock of one thousand souls are communicants of the Church, faithful to their religious profession under the severest tests to which the faith of man can be subjected.

Today, where once roved the wild savage, on the banks of the Missouri, and life was perilous, are seen temples to the Christian's God, whose towers reflect the sun's rays for miles away, while the feet of Indian men, women and children press into those vestibules of worship on the Lord's day, coming, some times, twenty miles to meet their brethren. Those towers, let us hope, reflect as tokens a brighter day for the poor benighted pagan; while Christians of all creeds bless the hand which opened the door to them of a new dispensation, the males, industrious and intelligent tillers of the soil, to which they have lately acquired a title from Government, and looking forward to the attainment of the complete rights of citizenship according to the terms of the treaty made with them two years ago; the females, released from the degrading bondage of their former state, are fast becoming capable housewives and careful Christian mothers; while about four hundred children, gathered into schools, are making good progress in acquiring an English education.

As a co-worker, Mr. HINMAN had the assistance of an ordained missionary, a full-blooded Sioux—PAUL MAZAKUTA, and four more native clergy are added, with three white missionaries.

There are six Indian chapels, three mission-houses and nearly four hundred communicants, several deaconesses and native catechists. The Bishop on his last visitation baptized eighty Indians and confirmed seventy-two.

AMONG THE PONCAS.

This mission is an outgrowth of the Santee Mission. Rev. Mr. HINMAN, moved by the earnest pleadings of this people for a "man of God," sent his Indian pupil and brother Presbyter, PAUL MAZAKUTA, among them, and a mission-house and chapel are building, to cost $2,000.

AMONG THE CHIPPEWAS.

Dr. BRECK, in 1858, missionated among them. He found the son of a chief, who was sent to school at Faribault. On his death-bed this boy pleaded with his father to renounce the savage life he had led, and become a Christian; and the father, moved by his entreaties, shortly after placed himself under Bishop WHIPPLE and commenced studying for the ministry. After he was ordained, he was successful in preventing a junction between the disaffected Chippewas and Sioux, thus warding off an attack planned against the garrison at Fort Ripley. In Minnesota, those under our missionaries have laid aside their Indian dress and habits, and now till the soil and live in comfortable houses. Here 150 are communicants of the Church. The faithful missionary among them is ENMEGAHBOWH, or, as his name signifies, The one who stands before you.

THE SHOSHONES AND BANNOCKS.

The valley of the Wind Rivers has been the home of these tribes, according to LEWIS and CLARK, since 1780. The tribes are wild and warlike, but, through the influence of the old Chief, WASH-A-KEE, who is truly a noble Indian, they have been at peace for years with the whites. Their country is fertile, and the Agent finds them willing to settle on their lands. They are very poor and very ignorant. The Agency is situated in the Little Wind River Valley, and consisted, last Spring, of seven dwelling-houses, one storehouse, a mission and school house, a grist-mill, and a stone fort.

AMONG THE ONEIDAS.

The mission at Green Bay has been a singularly eventful and rather bad one. The first missionary employed on their removal, in 1825, proved unworthy of his trust, but it has since done well and is now in good hands. The writer met the Chief, AN-GES-TA, at Marquette, who gave as a reason for most of his people leaving Green Bay, saying: "When I looked into the grave-yard and into my people's cabins, I saw there were more in their last wigwams asleep than were living, and so we left the green water behind us." The great success of Rev. Mr. HUIMAN led to the formation by the General Convention in Baltimore of a special Indian Commission, and the appointment of an agent, Col. E. C. KEMBLE, to carry on the work, stating that they propose to raise the (modest sum) of fifty thousand dollars this year. The handsome mission-house and chapel, built by Indians, under the direction of a white carpenter, at the Santee Agency, was blown down over a year ago by a fearful tornado, and Mr. HUIMAN and family were under the ruins, but providentially escaped with little injury. The buildings have been replaced by others equally fine and commodious, mainly through the generous aid of Col. WM. WELSH, of Philadelphia.

Has the Government succeeded? Yes. The peace policy has resulted in peaceful relations, with the exception of some trouble among the Apaches, where whites were as much to blame as the Indians. Every Indian war costs millions, and it is true, as Gen. HARNEY, the old Indian warrior, said, "'Tis cheaper to board them at the Fifth-avenue Hotel than to fight them!" and it is a notable fact that Canada has had no troubles with the Indians on her borders, because she has treated them as our Government now does, adopting them as its wards. An Indian is an outlaw, and what can you do with him while he is so considered, and cannot be made responsible to any tribunal for his acts? There is fast becoming an end to the question, and at the same time of Indian rings and fat contracts growing out of wars incited by aggressive bad white men, to satisfy the greed of unscrupulous demagogues. Our limits will not permit all we have to say, but we cannot omit a part of the eloquent appeal of Bishop CLARKSON to the Church, in his address to the Board of Missions. "It was one of the most interesting events of my whole life. It would be utterly impossible for me to convey to this Board, or to the Church, an adequate idea of the great solemnity and deep significance of this gathering of Christian representatives of these but lately Pagan tribes. The absorbing thought of these regenerate people was, 'What shall we do to carry the Gospel to the brethren of our own blood beyond us? How shall we teach others what we know?' One could almost fancy himself back among the assemblies of Apostolic times, when every heart glowed with missionary fire. The whole scene was a most impressive and inspiring exhibition of the necessity and power of true religion to communicate itself. The opportunity of the Church, indeed, is well nigh unrivaled. Here is a whole people kneeling at our feet, and, with upturned and hopeful gaze, imploring us to lift them from the mire and filth of paganism, up to the light and joy and purity of Christianity." E. B. T.

OBITUARY.

George F. Thomas.

The flag on the Seamen's Bank for Savings, in Wall-street, was at half-mast, yesterday, as a mark of respect for the memory of the late President of the institution, Mr. GEO. F. THOMAS, who died at his residence, No. 32 West Thirty-fifth-street, the day before. He had been for fourteen years a trustee of the bank, and for five years its President. The trustees will hold a meeting on Monday for the purpose of expressing their regret at the loss of their presiding officer, whose character was beyond reproach, and who had the fullest confidence and respect of his associates.

Le Grand Lockwood.

The death of LE GRAND LOCKWOOD, a well-known broker of this City, occurred at his residence in Fifth-avenue yesterday morning. Mr. LOCKWOOD, thirty-four years ago, commenced his career in Wall-street as a clerk for SHIPMAN, COMING & Co. He was afterward connected with the firm of T. KETCHUM & Co. In 1843, he became junior partner of the house of GENIN & LOCKWOOD, and subsequently was head of the firm of LOCKWOOD & Co. He was born at Norwalk, Conn., fifty-one years ago. He had held many responsible positions, being formerly Treasurer of the Lake Shore Railroad Company, a director of the New-York Central Railroad Company, and Treasurer of the New-York Stock Exchange. At the time of his death he was a director in the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company, and the principal owner of the Danbury and Norwalk Railroad. He bore an unblemished reputation, and died regretted by all who knew him. The Stock Exchange yesterday adopted resolutions of regret and condolence.

The Late Mr. Morris, of Baltimore.

Baltimore has recently sustained a great social loss in the sudden death of Mr. THOMAS H. MORRIS. Mr. MORRIS, known in his youth as the handsome Marylander of his day, came of an ancient and wealthy Maryland family, and his father, now past eighty, survives to lament the loss of his gifted son. In early life he had been attached to our Legation at Vienna, and subsequently traveled very extensively, and became a most accomplished linguist. French, especially, he spoke with an accuracy and eloquence rarely attained by a foreigner, and a writer in the *Revue Des Deux Mondes*, who had traveled in this country, spoke of his pronunciation of that language as unequaled. When the war broke out, Mr. MORRIS avowed himself decidedly for the Union. Baltimore tendencies were the other way, and he found, to his grief, that his political bias must necessarily sever him from many tender private friendships. It may be doubted whether his premature and awfully sudden death—from heart disease—may not in some degree be attributed to the pangs then felt by his proud, generous and sensitive nature. A more delightful companion can scarcely be imagined. To a splendid presence and winning manners he joined extensive reading, an excellent memory and immense appreciation of humor. Indeed, all the elements of refined conviviality were in him combined. No stranger well introduced to the charming society of Baltimore ever failed to make acquaintance with him, and to enjoy his personal hospitality. He leaves a widow—daughter of Hon. REVERDY JOHNSON, and sister of Mrs. TRAVERS, of this city—and family, to lament his loss. The popularity of Mrs. MORRIS is such as to create the deepest sympathy with her in this great affliction.

CHEAP AMUSEMENTS.

An Evening at a Minor Theatre—Curious Scenes and Incidents.

I made Billy's acquaintance a great many years ago, at the street-corner. I am rather proud of having been the means of starting him on his road to fortune. It involved a first outlay, on my part, of thirty cents, for one box of blacking and two brushes, which has been repaid long ago. Billy no longer cleans boots. Should you ask him the reason why he has abandoned this lucrative profession—assuming somewhat the tone and manner of an actor of the Bowery style, he will say, "The last pair of boots I shined, was at the Astor House; they was Mr. LINCOLN's. After that I gave up the business. But I have got the old brush that did it, with a ticket on it, telling all about it; you couldn't buy that brush for no man's fifty dollars." It would be difficult to tell you what Billy does exactly for a living. Sometimes I miss him for a week in the streets. When I see him again, he tells me that he has been in Buffalo, or Boston, or Albany, selling an "article." By an article, Billy means most everything that can be disposed of in the street. It may be FISK's portrait, or his life, or small combs, or foot-rules, neck-ties, collar-snaps, or pocket-books. "You see," remarks my young friend, "New-York gits kind of played out at times, and articles gits druv in the ground. There was JIM FISK's foturgraf a going off brisk at five cents; but arter a while people got sick of 'em, so me and a mate of mine thought we would try some of the country towns. So we bought up a big stock, and has been traveling along the line of the Erie Railroad, and has been doing fust-rate. You see, if a fellow has only got a good article, as is the square thing, and knows how to talk it up, he's bound to sell it."

"How about prize-candy? Is that square?"

"The biggest swindle you ever see. It's worked with a confederate. What a precious set of fools the public is! Don't you never risk nothink in it."

"Are you making money, Billy?"

"Pretty fair."

"Anything in the savings bank?"

"Yes, something, though I made a haul on it last month. Me and Jake and Cockles has bought a news-stand, and it's cost us like to a hundred dollars. I ownes three-fourths of it, and the other two chaps the rest."

"Are you doing well?"

"Fust rate. You see they pays me one-half the profits, and $5 a month for my money."

"Is not that a rather stiff rate of interest?"

"Not for the street. You try to borrow a dollar on the street, and you will have to pay another dollar for it, just for a week. My sheer in that stand comes to something like $6 a week; every night they're bound to give me all the money they take in. I could sell out now at $75 profit."

"How do you spend your money?"

"Mothers good for $5 a week board, though I never eat there."

"Go to the theatres as much now as you used to?"

"Couldn't do without them. Go most every night. See here, you just gine me to-night and we'll see some of the sights together."

Half-past seven saw me and my cicerone at that popular establishment known as ANTOINE LE BERGER's. It was already crowded to suffocation. In the pit and orchestra chairs were quite as many women as men, and scores of children. Upstairs was entirely occupied by the boys. It was orderly to a degree. There was not a single cat call nor loud noise. Occasionally a baby squalled, which, apparently, the audience being accustomed to, passed without notice.

To see the drop-curtain alone was worth more than the price of admittance. There was a silvery pond, with sundry startling streaks of white water lines, and in it, dashing along, leaving a terrific wake behind her, was a cupid in a kind of Rob Roy canoe, making post haste for a Grecian temple, the dome of which was supported by three columns. Alongside of the temple, as a light-house probably, was stuck a torch, which looked like a huge candlestick, for from its burning end rolled away clouds of smoke like from a steam-boat funnel. Sundry swans in the foreground disported themselves in the pellucid puddle. Presently the overture commenced. It might have been a classical overture for aught I know, but for the number of performers, it was quite deafening. The piccolo and the cornet predominated, and played a novel duet together. I am rather inclined to think the airs introduced were popular, because of an old gentleman, doubtless a votary of the place, having remarked "that he could listen to that music over and over again every night," beat time to it in a cross beat, during the whole performance.

Presently up rose the curtain, and a piece entitled "A Morning with Judge Blank" opened the performance. The plot was one as old as the hills, a legal Jo Miller, perhaps one the early Greeks laughed at. The thief who steals a sheep as advised by counsel, replies Baa to all interrogations. Even when the learned counsel, who gets him acquitted, on asking him for his *honorarium* is answered with a baa. It was well played. The farce was ever so broad, the plaintiff, defendant and counsel representing negroes. Sundry hits at the justice of today, precisely as a large proportion of the community see it, were made. You may go into the Police Courts to-morrow, and see all the caricature of the costume, speeches delivered with exactly the same rant and specious appeals to sympathy. Save that there was too much action and noise, upsetting of tables and bagging about of sticks, all the actors acquitted themselves with credit. It was received with roars of laughter, and had much more true fun in it than many a pretentious piece, performed by leading artists. Next came a *pas comique.* It was not badly danced by a young girl and a lad. The dress of the coryphée was neat and clean, and her steps not wanting in grace. Here was noticable the peculiarity of the encore. Everything had to be repeated thrice; nothing less would satisfy this exacting audience. No sooner were the performers off than they came on again. As the bill showed no less than eight interludes of this character, the probable length of the programme was something terrible to think of. No sooner, then, was the skirt of the ballerine disappearing behind the side scene than on she came again, and the carnival of Venice, performed with little *entrechats* on the tips of her toes, delighted the house. After that came the great favorite of the night, the proprietor of the establishment himself. This *impressario* is the great comic singer of the house. How to clap a glossy beaver on his head in a knowing way, and to dash helter skelter into a rollicking comic song is his forte. His songs were well sung, the voice was good, the pronunciation of the words excellent, without anything like coarseness. It was a decided success. With a final ditty about a coal-miner, in the chorus of which the house was invited to join, which the house did *con amore*, this portion of the performance concluded.

Following instantly came two young ladies, down on the bills as "the delirious Nancy and the uproarious Matilda." The hilarious young creatures were lugubrious to a degree. They represented two unfortunate orphans, homeless, houseless, shoeless, wandering through the streets, with no one to care for them, no one to pity, and so on to the end of the chapter. In strong nasal voices, singing absurdly false in a minor key, they droned out their plaint, making slur dramatic side shies at the other end of the stage until they gradually worked themselves off. The audience was delighted, and a semblance of sympathy was manifest in many of the faces. Very probably many a one in the house had been in the streets, or might be in the streets to-morrow. Of course their exit and entrance quickly followed, when behold them, exact copies of the *Filis* and *Débardeurs*, whose lithographs you may see in the shop windows, all attired in a lively strawberry-colored satin. They had oceans of false hair, which fairly foamed over their heads, and they sang gay songs in which *jolly* and *boys* and *hunky dory* made up the bulk of the wit. A slight *can-can* performed by three delirious and uproarious strawberry colored satin young ladies concluded their business. The audience, perhaps unsophisticated, took the dance in a peculiar stolid way which spoke well for their innocence.

The frolicksome *Jenny* then bounded on the stage. *Jenny* was personified by a negro delineator dressed in a poke bonnet, who had a very dry bass voice. It was funny only so far as the strange leaps and contortions he accomplished. After the triple *encore de rigueur* came "The Americans Abroad." JAY GOULD and Commodore VANDERBILT are on their travels in France. The nigger element again pervades. I think I never saw such a mouth as the actor who took JAY GOULD's character had. Nothing but a hippopotamus yawning could equal it. Their troubles in France were humorously depicted. The final arrest of both parties for stealing a coat concluded the piece. They unfurled two one-cent American flags, the *gendarmes* quailed, and this was the dénouement.

In the old Venetian style, dialogues seemed to be left entirely at the actor's option, and no doubt many telling points were gotten off about neighboring bar-rooms, which amused very highly those acquainted with the habits of the performers.

Lady vocalists at such establishments are generally very bad, and the prima donna who next made her appearance was no exception to the rule. Why will women always try to howl at the pitch of their voices, believing that there are but two effects to be produced, one by singing very loud and then by singing louder still? Why will a flower girl insist on saying "rosis" for roses, while she can pronounce posies very accurately? *Café chantants* seem, as far as women go, to select the most strident voices they can. Occasionally a Thérèse electrifies the public. Billy differed with me, and applauded with all his might and main; and very probably the lady vocalist knew her business, and what would suit her audience better than I did.

A negro farce followed. There was no plot about it, save that everybody was pitched off the stage by an irascible negro, and on their returning like a flock of sheep, were hurled one after the other out of the window. Policemen always seem to be introduced into such pieces, and like real things to eat on the stage, are very effective. A comic singer concluded this first part of the medley performance. He was very good, and no doubt had been fully appreciated before in some London cider-cellar. As a *grimacier* he was very clever, and his *mime* and general get-up were unexceptionable. He concluded with the imitation of a cornet, making the sounds with his mouth. Now came as per programme five minutes breathing-spell, but hardly was the curtain down or the last echo of the mock cornet silent, when up it went, and the first act of the new drama of life in New-York, entitled "The Cold Victuals Girl of the Seventy-eighth-avenue Hotel," was presented. It is always about the same plot—a woman steals a child. It belonged to her former lover, who died leaving millions; child gains a living by getting cold victuals, or chips, or something. There is a wicked uncle and a noble young mechanic. Of course, there are thieves, black and white, in it, and a comic Irishman. Thieves with bull's eye steal the box containing the last will and testament, (presented on the present occasion by a tin spice box, 6x4.) Somebody disguises himself, and takes the uncle's money to murder the cold-victuals girl, who turns out to be the loyal mechanic, who has devoted himself to getting her all right again, and virtue is rewarded and vice aint. Everything in this play as presented, was done in the presto-quick-change style. Dénouement follows dénouement. The interest is never allowed to flag. One act a minute is about the time allowed, and in five or eight minutes the whole drama is unrolled before you.

Said Billy, "You don't know your piece?"

I replied that I had never had the pleasure.

"Bless you," was his reply; "why that piece, as far as the writing goes, that story was written two years ago. I sold it myself to one of the illustrated weeklies, and it took wonderful. How did you like the show?"

"Billy," I said, "I was quite pleased. The fact is, save those two young ladies in pink, who aint half as bad as many others in our melodramatic pieces, and are a great deal more modest than most of their sisters in the opera bouffe, the whole thing was highly creditable. I really don't see how this kind of performance can hurt you. I have been present at a good many theatrical representations, BILLY, in very many parts of the world, and sometimes when I have seen ladies in the same box with me, have perhaps blushed for them. The fact is, that if to-night is a fair sample of the performance, it is not only quite creditable as to acting, but has so little of what is bad or immoral about it, that should ANTOINE LE BERGER keep open next Christmas, I know of two or three little children, whom I love very dearly, who shall see the show, and who will be unsophisticated enough to enjoy it very thoroughly.

MILITARY GOSSIP.

Owing to unavoidable delays, no immediate steps are being taken in preparing for the funeral of Gen. Anderson, the hero of Fort Sumter. It is understood, however, that the remains of the late General will be transferred to their final resting-place at West Point, on the Hudson, about the middle of March next. In addition to the regiments of the First Division of the National Guard, which have or may tender their services, there will be in the escort a battalion of regular infantry and the light battery stationed at Fort Hamilton.

The following-named non-commissioned officers have passed the Board of Examination, and have received warrants as non-commissioned officers of the Seventh Regiment: Sergts. Andrew C. Benedict, Jr., Henry B. Dominick, William J. Knight, James E. Ware, Corporals Geo. W. Rand and C. A. Weismann.

The First Division Court-martial, to pass upon the delinquencies of officers "absent from any parade, encampment, drill, or meeting for instruction" during the year 1871, pursuant to division orders, to be held March 6, is postponed to March 27, at 8 o'clock.

The Eighth Regiment assembled at the armory last Thursday evening, for inspection, in full dress. Some 400 men were in line. Col. George D. Scott was in command, and, after the inspection, presented the regimental medal to Company C, they having recruited twenty-four men during the past year. A feature of the evening was the uncovering of a portrait of Capt. Alex. Clark, who was most completely surprised, the presentation being made on behalf of the Company by Mr. Donald McQuien, after which Drum-Major McKeever presented drummer William Hoite with a handsome gold medal, the reward for his attention to duty. The drum corps afterward gave an exhibition of regular army duty calls.

The commandants of the Twenty-third, Thirty-second, and Forty-seventh Regiments of the Eleventh Brigade, Second Division, are constituted a Board of Examination to decide upon the qualifications of any person who may be elected to fill any commissioned office below the rank of Colonel in the several organizations of the brigade. The Board will meet on the first Wednesday of each month at brigade headquarters.

The Burgesses Corps, of Albany, will in the future guard against the admission of members to their corps who are attached to other military organizations.

The military company tendered to the Adjutant-General of Connecticut, from Winsted, has been accepted and designated as Company I, Fourth Regiment C. N. G. It held its first meeting last week and elected for Captain, Henry S. Skinner; First Lieutenant, J. H. C. Batchelder; Second Lieutenant, Wilbur F. Coe. The company now has sixty-nine men.

The right wing of the Seventh Regiment (Companies H, A, D, G and C,) will assemble for battalion drill March 4, and the left wing, (Companies I, B, F, K and E,) March 7. Drills by division are omitted during the present season, and in lieu thereof there will be regimental drills at Tompkins-square on Thursday of each week, at 8 o'clock P. M., during the month of April.

On Thursday evening Company B, Twelfth Washington Light Guard, gave a reception at the regimental armory, which was a decided success.

The application of the First Cavalry for consolidation, proposes a battalion of three troops of sixty or 100 men.

An election will shortly be ordered in the Forty-seventh Regiment, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Lieut.-Col. Orton. Major Rogers is a candidate, and will probably be elected.

The Municipal Committee on Armories, in Boston, have concluded their labors, and, as usual with such bodies, appear to consider that the armories are good enough for soldiers.

The election of a Colonel for the Ninth Regiment and a Lieutenant-Colonel in the Seventh, seems to have been forgotten or lost sight of. Wake up, gentlemen! such positions are not vacant every day.

A book entitled a *Synopsis of the History of the Eighth Infantry United States Army*, and edited by Adjutant Thomas Wilhelm, has been printed at regimental quarters. The typography of the book would do credit to any publishing house. The Eighth is a veteran regiment and has seen great service. War, and sickness consequent upon war, have made great ravages in its numbers. It was organized by act of Congress, July, 1808, at Madison Barracks, Sackett's Harbor, N. Y. It was engaged in the disturbance on the frontier with Canada. It was in the wars with the Indians in Florida and in the Mexican war. It was in charge of the United States Military stations and property in Texas, under the command of Major-Gen. Twiggs at the outbreak of the rebellion. At the time of the reduction of the army in 1869, the Thirty-third Infantry was consolidated with the Eighth. The first Colonel of the regiment was William Jenkins Worth, who died May, 1849, at San Antonio, Texas, from disease contracted in Mexico, and the City of New-York erected a monument of granite to his memory. The book abounds with brief sketches of the numerous officers of the regiment who have given their lives to their country, besides much other interesting matter.

The armory of the Twenty-sixth Battalion, at Utica, is being remodeled and refitted. A dancing-floor for the use of the company is being fitted up, and other alterations are in progress.

To-morrow evening Company C, Fifty-fifth Regiment, gives its tenth annual ball at the Harmony Rooms, in Essex-street.

The ball of the Seventy-first Regiment, on Thursday evening, was a very grand one, and the committees proved highly successful in their efforts to please their guests.

A report to the effect that a company organized at Williamsburg, Va., under the Militia law of the State, and commanded by Dr. R. A. Wise, Professor in the College of William and Mary, did, at the late State Fair at Richmond, make a public exhibition of disloyalty and disrespect to the Government of the United States, by tearing from their accoutrements the words "U. S.," is contradicted by President EWELL as utterly untrue.

The Chamberlain and Grannis Zouaves of Utica have been disbanded. A new company is to be organized from the remains of the two.

Suicide in Barrow-Street.

JAS. EMERY, aged sixty years, committed suicide, yesterday morning, at his residence, No. 17 Barrow-street, by hanging himself to the door of his bedroom with a clothes line. He had been an invalid for some time, and had become very despondent, but no fears were entertained that he intended to destroy his life.

FINE ARTS.

Exhibition and Sale of the Stewart Collection—Aid for Chicago Artists—Notes.

We briefly referred last week to the collection of pictures belonging to Mr. WM. H. STEWART, of Philadelphia, one of our most liberal and judicious patrons of the fine arts, now on exhibition at the Leavitt Art Galleries, No. 817 Broadway. A second view of this collection has only confirmed the impression first formed of it, that it is one of the best ever offered for sale in this City by auction, and that it really contains no pictures which the most fastidious collector would throw aside; but this is only what might have been expected as the result of Mr. STEWART's well-known taste. There are now on exhibition 183 pictures in all, a portion of which, however, came from the Goupil Gallery. Taking them in the order they are catalogued, we come first to a strong landscape (No. 2) by W. E. JONES, of London, and a still better one, (No. 10,) by K. GIRARDET. No. 12, "The Old Servant," by NOTERMAN, shows an ancient retainer, taking two dogs out for a walk. It is a strong and pleasing picture. No. 14 is a small work by ALBERT BIERSTADT, in his best and most realistic style, and decidedly one of the finest specimens of his manner we have yet seen. A view on the Thames, (No. 18,) by GEO. WILLIAMS, R. A., is a pleasing, though not valuable work. C. VERLAT is represented by a well-studied picture of two dogs, which he entitles "Riches and Poverty." No. 28 is a large and strongly-painted work by DILLENS, an artist of considerable reputation, representing a skating scene in Holland. No. 29 is by our own THOMAS COLE. It represents a portion of the Valley of Vaucluse, and was painted in Rome in 1841. From CARL BECKER there are two fine pictures; No. 31, "Envied Fruit," and No. 144, "An Ante-Chamber." They are both remarkably fine specimens of BECKER's best style, being admirably composed, strong in expression, and most brilliant in color. The first represents a man-at-arms standing beneath a balcony, over the rail of which is seen a handsome serving-maid, with a dish of fruit in her hands, and at both maid and fruit the soldier is looking most wistfully. The second represents an ante-chamber in the time of FREDERICK II., with its waiting crowd and attendant ushers. No. 34 is a scene in the forest at Fontainbleau, by DIAZ, and No. 36 a very charming composition by FELIX ZIEM, full of silvery light and transparent shadows. No. 37 is the joint production of FLORENT WILLEMS and VICTOR VAN HOVE, and represents a lady and her attendant in a rich baronial apartment. It is a remarkable work in many respects, the perspective and light and shade being wonderfully realistic. No. 38, "The Landlord's Portrait," by LOUIS G. BRILLOUIN, is one of the gems of the collection. The landlord and a party of soldiers are seated round a table. A youth, with a cock's feather in his hat and a military drum for his seat, is sketching the landlord's features, while a pompous old trumpeter stands beside the lad and regards his work with the eye of a connoisseur. The important look of the trumpeter, the jolly indifference of the landlord, and the modest demeanor of the young artist, are finely brought out. The attitudes are natural and easy, and the coloring most brilliant. In quite different style to this are two small but charming works by EDWARD FRERE, Nos. 39 and 128. Both are fair specimens of his style. No. 40, "Philosophy of the Ball," by J. HIDDEMAN, represents a rustic, his wife and first born, gazing with an air of profound wonderment at the silver ball playing over the jet of a fountain in some palace garden. Expression could scarcely be stranger than this. No. 41, "The Last Goose at Yorktown," is an episode of the war, by Mr. WINSLOW HOMER, executed when Mr. HOMER painted in a very different and much better style than the one he has now adopted. It is a bright, strong picture, well conceived and carefully executed. WILHELMI, a Dusseldorf artist of reputation, is represented by "Feeding the Young," the "young" being a brood of newly-hatched birds, who are being fed by an old gentleman and a group of youngsters. It is admirable in expression, though rather cold in tone. C. WEBB, also of Dusseldorf, has a good work entitled "The Recruiting Sergeant." A bold-faced soldier, in Austrian uniform, is seated at a table surrounded by a half-dozen of admiring rustics. The sly, shrewd look with which the older men listen to the sergeant's yarns, and the admiring expression of the younger portion of the audience, are strongly brought out. A brilliant "Interior," by ZIMMERMAN, who is unequalled in this class of work, and two fair examples of WM. AMBERG's style, are also on exhibition. One of the most striking pictures in the collection is No. 54, "The Unfortunate," by BOTTER, of Dusseldorf, representing a lad sewing up a rent in the garments of his companion. Attitude, color and texture are all good, which praise cannot always be bestowed on the works of the Dusseldorf school. CARL HUBNER is represented by a large picture, No. 59, entitled "First Cloud of Matrimony," which, though good, is not as strong a picture as HUBNER usually paints. SCHLESSINGER has a fine painting, entitled "Master is Out," (No. 63,) and JACOVACCA, an Italian artist little known here, a very charming composition, (No. 72,) representing a young and handsome woman attired in a ball dress, and reading what one may suppose from her expression is a declaration of love. It is most delicately and beautifully painted, with such subtleties and charming gradations of color as we seldom see in pictures of this class. Though of course inferior, as a work of art, to the Brillouin to which we have already referred, it has no superior in the collection in finish, and delicacy and purity of color. Two good specimens by COOMANS, (Nos. 126 and 156,) several by VERBOECKHOVEN, PLASSAN, PERRAULT and LEVY, we must pass over with mere mention. No. 151, by PAUL DE KEYSER, is a very charming work, correct in drawing, strong in expression and harmonious in color. No. 156, by LEROUX, "Offering to the Goddess of Victory," though containing some trifling faults of drawing, is a notable work. Of B. C. KOEK-KOEK, deceased, there is a charming specimen, (No. 165,) "View on the Lower Rhine," as fresh and brilliant in color as the day it left the artist's hands. It shows less mannerism than usual with KOEK KOEK's works, and is altogether one of the finest specimens of his style that we have seen. Of Jerome, Vibert, Desgoffe, Roybet, Dargelas; Camphausen, the Russian Court painter; Bonner Maison and many other well-known artists, there are several specimens. Among the water-colors are two fine works by PENLEY, of London; one by T. M. RICHARDSON, one by MOLE, and several by MAROHN, DE BRACKELEER, LEECH, and RAYNOR.

The sale of the entire collection, which has been visited by several thousand persons during the week, will take place on Wednesday and Thursday evenings next, at Clinton Hall.

AID FOR CHICAGO ARTISTS—NOTES.

The French and Dusseldorf artists who have promised to contribute pictures to be exhibited and sold for the benefit of the artists of Chicago, are busily at work on the promised contributions. About 125 will be furnished by the French school and 150 by the Dusseldorf. MERLE has completed his, the subject being a young girl engaged in embroidery. It is said to be one of his most charming compositions. The collection will be first exhibited in Paris.

A curious complaint is made by the authorities of Ecouen, where FRERE established his school of art. They say that so many boys and girls are employed by the artists as models that the education of these youngsters is entirely neglected. One of these artists has twenty boys in his pay. The new French law, rendering education compulsory, will seriously interfere, it is said, with this school of art.

HENRY BACON, of Boston, now residing in Paris, has just completed a picture representing the interior of the American Episcopal Church in Paris during Christmas Services. It is said to be one of his best.

Writing of American artists in London, the English correspondent of the *Cincinnati Commercial* says:

"Among the Americans in London, art has good if not numerous representatives. The most celebrated is perhaps Mr. WHISTLER, who lives at Chelsea, a favorite region with the Pre-raphaelists, who are his particular friends. W. B. SCOTT, artist and poet, has also recently gone to reside there, and ARTHUR HUGHES is just across the river. WHISTLER has not been doing a great deal of work lately. But the same cannot be said of his new neighbors, W. P. HENNESSY, who has come from New-York to settle in 'Vine Cottage,' which overlooks the Thames. Mr. HENNESSY not only paints capital pictures for the exhibition, but he also does the best work on some of the magazines and the *Illustrated London News*. The Christmas cartoon of the latter—which it would be hard to surpass—was by Mr. HENNESSY. GEORGE BOUGHTON, whose wife is English, sits patiently at his task in his charming home—Grove Lodge, Palace Gardens. He is an artist of whom America may well be proud. I am sorry to say that his health has not been all that could be desired lately. He works too hard, and will never let any but the best work leave his studio. Perhaps I should count W. J. STILLMAN as an artist also, though I believe he does not do much in that line now, but devotes himself to literature. He has taken a house recently, adjoining that of his father-in-law, the wealthy Greek gentleman, Mr. SPARTALI, who has a beautiful estate in the suburbs of Clapham."

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, FEB. 25, 1872.

The New-York Times.
DAILY, WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY.

This journal is now thoroughly identified with the greatest political necessity of the hour—uncompromising warfare against all forms of corruption, whether in national or local government. For years past the TIMES has been exposing the demoralizing schemes of self-interested politicians, and its recent warfare upon the Tammany Democrats has been received with universal approval. It has adhered to the pledge given in its original prospectus, more than twenty years ago, that the public should be truly represented, and their interests faithfully guarded through its columns. Its record has been pure and honorable, and the highest aim of its proprietors is to render it more and more worthy of its past history, and of the confidence which the public repose in it. Two out of three of the original proprietors still direct its policy, and guide it on all public questions. They purpose that the TIMES shall continue to keep clear of all narrow and unworthy influences and cliques, and aim to represent the great body of the public, as distinguished from personal factions. It occupies a perfectly independent position, and is free to speak the truth on all subjects and about all men. Its greatly increased circulation throughout the country adds to its power and influence. It will continue to be a faithful exponent of Republican principles, and advocate with untiring energy every cause which tends to further the welfare of the people.

The utmost care will be devoted to gathering political news from special sources during the Presidential canvass. This department of the paper will be unusually full and trustworthy. Renewed enterprise will be exhibited in every department of the paper, and large space will be devoted to reports of speeches made during elections, or on other important political occasions.

A very full summary of news, and many general articles of great interest, are published in the Semi-weekly editions; and in the Weekly edition there is an unabridged report of the proceedings at the Farmers' Club, an excellent summary of political information, and a great variety of matter suitable for family reading.

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THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

To Advertisers.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; No. 308 West 23d-st., opposite Grand Opera-house, and No. 1,241 Broadway, between 30th and 31st sts., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ The NEW-YORK TIMES has opened a branch office in Brooklyn at No. 44 Court-st opposite the City Hall, where advertisements will be received until 5 P. M.

The last Democratic Administration created a deficiency in every year of its term, and after raising a debt of sixty-five millions, went out in a rush of robberies, peculations, and embezzlements. Will the people be misled by a few ambitious demagogues to again trust this party with the Government, on its pretense that it is the party of reform? Will Messrs. TRUMBULL and SUMNER dare to advise the people to do so?

The proceedings of the Gravel Investigating Committee, yesterday, form, at least, lively reading. Mr. JESSE RYDER and his son remembered certain things very distinctly which that courteous and dignified public servant, Judge HILTON, utterly failed to recall to memory. In fact, HILTON flatly contradicted certain statements which the RYDERS, father and son, as expressly reasserted. There has, obviously, been a good deal of what the lawyers call "hard swearing" somewhere. Those who remember the "lie direct" administered to HILTON by TOM FIELDS about the authorship of the article inciting the Park laborers to riot, will not very readily seek refuge in the explanation that the RYDERS have an extremely lively imagination.

Organize!

It is now a tolerably well-settled conviction, in the minds of those who are best able to judge, that the Committee of Seventy's Charter, with its essential features unchanged, will pass both Houses of the Legislature. That it will be vetoed by Gov. HOFFMAN is, at present, too slender a probability to be taken into account. Suppose, then, that the charter passes into law early in March, are the Reformers of this City fully awake to the responsibilities which such an event will impose upon them? An election will take place within, probably, four weeks of the final passage of the charter. On the result of this election, practically, hangs the fate of the future good government of this City. If, after the elaborate provisions which have been made for securing a true representation to the whole community in a reconstructed City Government, the people render this inoperative by their apathy or their lack of organization, the patient thought and labor of which the charter is the mature result, will have been worse than thrown away. Among the hordes of corrupt and greedy politicians who are waiting to seize again the spoils which have been partially wrested from them, there is a common instinct and a common interest which will enable them to sink minor differences in order to defeat a movement which aims at making the Government of New-York unpartisan, efficient and honest. Let the fight come when it may, it will find these men prepared. Already, they are reforming their shattered ranks, moving into line and preparing for such a coalition of their forces as may be rendered necessary by the popular vote which will be called for on the 9th of April next.

The electoral provisions of the charter are entirely new to the vast majority of the community. The machinery which is to carry them into effect must be new also. The minority principle has this peculiarity, that its effect becomes impaired if people seek to accomplish too much under it, and equally so if they attempt too little. Suppose, for example, that there is a Senate district which can bring 9,000 voters to the poll to elect the nine Aldermen to which such a district is entitled. In framing a ticket, the opposing parties, whom we may suppose to be two, must first obtain a pretty accurate idea of their respective strength. Say that the Reform Party can command two-thirds of the votes of the district, and the coalesced political parties one-third only. It would be obviously suicidal for the Reformers to attempt to elect all the nine Aldermen, as, under their position of a clear majority, they undoubtedly could, under the old régime. If they do make such an attempt, here is what the result would be. The minority, taking advantage of the greed of their opponents, would resolve to elect four candidates, instead of the three to which their number would entitle them. They would easily succeed—in this way. The 6,000 voters, whom we have assumed to be the majority, having given one vote to each of the nine candidates on their ticket, the close of the poll would show that the nominees of the Reformers had 6,000 votes each. Now, the minority of 3,000 have to distribute what we may conveniently call 27,000 single votes—*i. e.*, each man has nine votes to distribute among the candidates placed on his ticket. The minority puts four candidates in nomination, and by having their ballots so prepared that these 27,000 votes may be something like impartially distributed among these four men, they give them 6,750 votes each, and so elect one Alderman more than their number entitles them to.

This is a very simple illustration of what will prove rather more complex in working. It is sufficient, however, to show the necessity of preparations being made to accomplish the work of judicious nomination and wise distribution of forces, for which four weeks may be found all too short. Existing political organizations have their working machinery ready. All it requires is adaptation to the new conditions to be imposed on the charter election. As a large portion of this machinery will be used with greater unity against the interests of the people, than it was in November last, it behooves the people to see that they do not enter upon such a contest with disordered ranks and without any unity of plans. That the popular vote can elect a Reform Mayor we do not doubt. But a Mayor, pledged to sustain the interests of the people, will be able to accomplish little if the majority of a Board of Aldermen, clothed with very extensive powers, and duly reflected in the composition of the Departments, are pledged to the service of the political hacks of the corrupt sections of both parties. When the people have nominated a man of unstained record and tried abilities for Mayor, and have resolved to elect him, their task is by no means finished. The Reformers in each Senate district must unite, in proportion to their strength, upon men of high character and free from questionable affiliations, to discharge the very important duties which will devolve upon the members of what will be, for the first time in many years, a Municipal Legislature. The charter, as it now stands, prescribes that such candidates must have been residents of the district for at least thirty days previous to the election. This provision, if retained, will obviously make the selection of good men, in some cases, unusually difficult.

The passage of the charter is nearly enough secured to render some practical preparations for election necessary. If we fail to elevate the standard of official morals and ability by this latest device, the party of reaction will have gained new strength by the next Legislature, and then—prepare for the beginning of another vicious circle of tinkering and tampering with the safeguards of public liberties, aided by corrupt political bargains and ending in a plundering autocracy once more!

The New Orders of Celibacy.

In no one respect have our modern times parted company with the middle ages more than in regard to marriage and celibacy. The old idea was that celibacy was not only the highest spiritual condition, but entitled the celibate to the highest human honor and authority. Monks and priests ruled the church, and the church claimed to rule the world, and came pretty near doing this when the greatest of the Popes set his foot upon the neck of the proudest of emperors. Even the military class caught the enthusiasm, and the Knights of Malta gave for centuries good proof that monastic vows could be held under a soldier's helmet as under a friar's cowl. Women, who are always foremost to follow a great religious movement and the last to abandon it, retained the fervor of the monastic spirit in Roman Catholic countries long after the modern temper had broken up the great monasteries, and won the more ambitious men to worldly spheres.

We find traces of celibacy in all nations, and very early it appeared in the Christian Church. Undoubtedly the great perversion of the sexual relation in the old Pagan civilization made it easier, especially for Christian women, to refuse wholly to marry than to take the chances of being involved in heathen abominations by marrying in the existing society of their day. The Church made their single life honorable, and there can be no doubt that as early as the beginning of the fourth century, and at the time of the great Nicene Council, very extreme notions of the peculiar sanctity of single life prevailed. This idea undoubtedly tended to give power to men by freeing them from family cares and expenses, and by leaving their whole time and thoughts for the service of the church, while it protected women from many temptations, and gave to their singleness the dignity of a religious consecration instead of the shame of a social ban. The Protestant Reformation, and the revival of the Jewish and classic usages and principles that came with it, changed the whole tone of society and literature upon the subject, and married men and women have had most to do with the characteristic thought and life of modern society, and even religion. Sometimes the rule of marriage has been more intolerant than the monastic rule of the great priestly ages, and some of us can remember communities in which an old bachelor was looked upon as a strange curiosity, and an old maid was regarded as a mystery of Providence and a household misfortune.

Yet there are signs of a turn in the tide, and not only in religious, but in literary and artistic circles there are men and women who advocate the superiority of single life in respect to dignity and purpose. There is no more remarkable feature of the English Church than the recent establishment of sisterhoods, and those who have visited such great establishments as the Sisterhood of St. John at Clewer, near Windsor, know well that the courtly and devoted ladies who serve religion and humanity there, could not have chosen their lot of voluntary celibacy because the world did not smile on them, and they were shut out of prospects of a good household of their own. Our own stirring and not very monastic people have caught something of the same temper, and we have now a number of religious men who write and preach in favor of celibate orders; and a considerable number of women, Protestants, too, or certainly not Roman Catholics, have entered sisterhoods that virtually pledge them to the single life. You may, if you will, hear the Magnificat sung by a score or two of these sisters, near the centre of our gay Metropolis. The whole tone of the institution bears witness of the alleged supernatural sanctity of the celibate rule. The late Episcopal General Convention at Baltimore gave its sanction to the Order of Deaconesses, an order of women who are to give the time and affection to the Church that other women give to their families.

But it is not only in the Church that the banner of single blessedness has been unfurled. We must allow that there is something in our modern life that discourages marriage, not only by making it so costly and exacting, but by cherishing a physical temperament, and intellectual and social tastes, that do not favor conjugal and parental ties. In certain communities, as in some parts of New-England, where girls are taught so many sciences and the brain is strained so severely from childhood to womanhood, the vital functions of the system seem to be blighted, and the maternal powers are virtually abdicated. Perhaps in excellent and learned Boston, Minerva is the more frequent type of her sex than Venus, and Diana's erect figure abounds more than Juno's rotund fulness. Perhaps, too, the most characteristic art that most modern women so fondly follow, the art of dress, may, on the whole, interfere with matrimony and swell the orders of celibates. Fashionable women must dress extravagantly, and most men who wish to marry cannot afford to supply them with a showy wardrobe, and hence many a gay woman finds herself unmated, and the sober years are stealing away her bloom. But, apart from such excesses, fashion as well as faith is having its nuns, and many wear the vail of celibacy in splendid saloons. Their cross sparkles with diamonds perhaps, yet it none the less marks the sacrifice that they are making, whether they know it or choose it, or not. The end of this tendency is not yet, and we need new wisdom to meet this new state of things. We can see that celibacy is not always purity, and even when it is pure, it is not of necessity happy or good. How to secure true marriage, and make it the general lot—this is one of the great problems of our new social science, and of our coming religion and humanity.

National Misunderstandings.

No one nation every probably fully understands another. It might be supposed that two peoples as closely united in blood, language, and institutions as our own and the British would be an exception to this oft-quoted rule. But the statement seems as true today of these two sister races as it ever was of French and English, or Germans and French. The popular impression in England, we have no doubt, at the present time in regard to the American people is that their more astute negotiators have overreached the amateur diplomatists of Great Britain, and, having got them into a tight place, they are attempting by loud demands and threats to extort from the humbled mother-country a penalty sufficient to ruin her. Under this feeling and other influences the British nation, who, in their own way, are quite as excitable and unreasoning as any other, have become worked up into one of their periodic paroxysms. The middle classes sincerely believe that they are about to be compelled to "eat dirt," or in other words to pay unjust and dishonorable penalties under the decision of the Geneva Court of Arbitration. They consider themselves first overreached, then bullied, and then in danger of tremendous pecuniary damages.

We, on the other hand, can hardly understand this tremendous excitement of the British populace. We felt that we had been bitterly and shamefully treated by the British Government during the time of our misfortune; that both British municipal law, and, what was higher, international right and justice, had been violated by the aid and comfort extended to the rebel cruisers and privateers. We had been disgusted at the delays and seeming bad faith of British officials, in permitting these hostile vessels to equip, arm and man themselves within British waters, and then to sail forth to ruin and waste our commerce. We knew that losses beyond all possibility of measurement had been inflicted on this country, by the negligence of the English authorities. But when the British apology was publicly uttered, when the *ex post facto* rules were admitted, which established our moral triumph, and made certain our compensation for the direct damages from the rebel privateers, we believe the popular impression was that the indirect claims were laid aside, or if they were presented, that they would merely be as incidents, showing the animus of the British authorities and our own sense of damage. We were willing then that the whole matter, whether with or without the indirect claims, should go direct to the Court of Arbitration, and there we had let the matter rest.

The British excitement, to the average American mind, seems merely an effort to bully the jury, or a "got-up" feeling to force us to withdraw our just claims. Indeed, many of our leading public men have no more comprehension of the English character, and the nature of popular excitements in the little island, than is comprised in this supposition. Others regard it as a grand stroke of the Tories, to upset the Gladstone Ministry, and think that it will speedily subside.

The truth is that the two peoples are very much alike at bottom. They are equally susceptible to wild and passionate waves of feeling or anger. They are equally ready to "pick up the glove" when they think it cast down to them, and equally indisposed "to eat humble pie" at any one's bidding. With all the Englishman's love of comfort and money, and with all the humane tendencies of the American, and his recent terrible experience of war, there is not a town or village in either country that would not spend its last dollar and man, rather than have the nation submit to an intended insult from a powerful rival. English factories and American farms would equally turn their produce into arms and the sinews of war, before the people would endure this. This may not be a Christian or very highly civilized trait of the two Anglo-Saxon peoples, but they have come by it legitimately from ages of bloody struggle and indomitable independence, and they are likely to lose race and name before they lose it.

Now, unfortunately, this old Saxon and Norse pride and pluck is aroused in both races, by the misunderstanding in regard to the treaty. No Government could stand a day in England that would even admit the indirect claims to arbitration. Mr. GLADSTONE and his Cabinet would be swept to the winds if they yielded. Neither reason nor sound judgment, nor even the voice of interest, would be listened to. In like manner, then, after the threatening articles in the British Press and Mr. GLADSTONE'S speech, any Government that would withdraw these claims would meet a storm of popular indignation which few would desire to face. And yet a few months since they might have been tacitly dropped and scarcely any one would have objected. Such are the misfortunes of national misunderstandings.

Amusements for Spare Hours.

On Thursday the Mercantile Library was, for the first time, open on a public holiday. The members proved their appreciation of the step by filling the reading-room from morning till night. The directors deserve credit for this innovation. The boon to the member is great, the work entailed on the staff small. The presence of one lady superintendent in the room, for half a day at a time, enabled hundreds to pass several hours in improving recreation. We hope that this is only the commencement of similar innovations. Surely no harm could accrue from opening the reading-room on Sundays between 4 and 10. This would keep many out of harm's way. It is to be remembered that clerks in a city of this size are exposed to great temptations and disadvantages as compared with those in small towns. The latter generally belong to the place, and, if not actually resident with their families, have numerous acquaintances and friends whose houses are freely open to them. In New-York it is the reverse. Thousands of young men in this City are exposed to that most dismal of all solitude—solitude in a crowd.

Nine times out of ten their employers take as little interest in them or their welfare as they do in the hackman who drives them to business; and Sunday, in the absence of any home other than a cheap and nasty boarding-house, and a "hall bedroom" without a fireplace, becomes the day *par excellence* of vicious dissipation. That is excellent advice of Mr. TROLLOPE'S, in his novel of *The Three Clerks*, wherein he exhorts the friends of young men going to live in London to obtain for them invitations for all the parties and balls they can, on the score that abundance of proper pleasure will do more than anything else to keep young fellows in a great city, where there is an absence of that restraint imposed by being known to many, out of those that are not so. As matters stand at present, we have no hesitation in asserting that Sunday is the day of all others in which vice is most unrestrained here, and in the case of thousands this arises from want of wholesome means of recreation.

It is scarcely to be expected that those who work for their living at desk and counter almost every week day in the year should pass the greater part of Sunday at church, or in the perusal of religious works in their own bedrooms. Such an establishment as the reading-room of the Mercantile Library appears to us to be that which is pre-eminently suited to the leisure of a Sunday afternoon and evening. While on this topic we may take the opportunity of pointing out what kindness may be done, by ladies especially, by a little friendly hospitality shown toward young men who are strangers in this huge town. What we especially need is not the multiplication of smart *diners à la Russe*, but of sociable tea and supper tables. There is far too much of the feeling prevalent that people cannot be asked unless there is a great "spread."

Some forty years ago, when SYDNEY SMITH, then struggling on a few hundred pounds a year, was living in a dingy little house in London, and keeping but a couple of maid-servants, the only sort of hospitality he could venture upon with his slender purse was a little supper-party occasionally. What there was to eat and drink was good, though plain, while of reason and of soul the feast was of the first quality. All hosts are not Sydney Smiths, but still we believe that, looking to the fact of the difficulties with servants, and the frightful expenses we have to contend with, little suppers would prove an easy, inexpensive, and, at the same time, most sociable form of entertainment. Half the good talk which the world has seen has been at supper parties. Those famous conversations which BOSWELL has handed down to us many a time took place over broiled bones, and punch or porter. At a grand dinner there is a sense of restraint, which is not present at a supper. And we believe that there is no system better designed to develop the art of conversation than the bringing together a few men and women of fair intellectual gifts at such a meal.

An Irish Election.

Irish elections are proverbially lively, but the one which has just resulted in the return of Capt. NOLAN, the Home Rule candidate for Parliament, in Galway, seems to have been conducted with a little more than the usual vivacity. That gentleman was first nominated in a speech of whose impassioned eloquence we seem to have heard some reflections nearer home. "Not only," said the imaginative orator, "were the eyes of all Connaught men and all Irishmen at home fixed upon what they were doing, but also the eyes of our exiled brethren in the grand Republic of America, and beneath Australia's southern cross, are straining over the wide waste of intervening waters, in expectant and fraternal hope to see that this work of ours shall be accomplished by us in the manner which becometh the free and independent electors of this fine old Catholic and Celtic county." After how becoming a fashion the free and independent electors discharged their august office may be surmised from the adventures of a luckless reporter, who was sent to Tuam to chronicle the great work, and who narrowly escaped with his life.

On alighting from the train he was stopped by a gentleman, who, taking him for a voter, advised him not to go to the Court-house without an escort. One voter who omitted that precaution, had already had his arm broken, and two others had escaped with difficulty. So counselled, the prudent reporter waited, lest "the people, mistaking him for a voter for TRENCH, might break his arm first and hear his explanation afterward." Presently the promised escort of twenty policemen arrived, and under their protection the reporter, with about a dozen Trench men, set off across the fields, and skirting the town, entered the Court-house by the rear in safety. But the reporter, at least, could not long enjoy that secure haven. He had come for items, and at the risk of a broken head, he must go into the town. He did so, and straightway found himself "in the midst of a furious mob of partially drunk and thoroughly frenzied men of the lowest agricultural and laboring class." They numbered about two thousand, all armed with blackthorn sticks or clubs of some sort. One of these engaging ruffians at once caught the reporter by the throat, and brandishing a bludgeon in his face demanded why he didn't wear the green. He was pacified by an ample apology, and an earnest assurance of supporting the home rule candidate. A young friend with his arm in a sling was pleasantly promised that his other arm would be broken if he did not declare for NOLAN. The leaders of the mob carried a green banner inscribed with the alluring legend "Vote for NOLAN, God, and Galway." Under this proud standard the free and independent electors "paraded the streets all day howling the praises of NOLAN, cursing TRENCH, and fighting among themselves for lack of any one else to fight with." The head-quarters of the Trench party of course were gutted, and when the reporter left this cheerful place it was only by keeping up a vociferous and constant shouting for NOLAN all the way to the next town that he avoided being murdered.

With such enthusiastic support it is hardly to be wondered at that Home Rule had a decided triumph. But as an expression of public opinion, its value will not be very highly estimated by anybody but the fortunate gentleman whom it puts into a seat in Parliament.

Dignity and Dress.

Dignity would certainly be as desirable as it is now an unfrequent visitor in our Courtrooms. In the rude, self-reliant society of a border country something may be forgiven to the unconventional energy which looks more to facts than to forms, and infuses even into the administration of justice the homely directness of every-day life. If a California Judge in old days sometimes sat with his boots upon the judicial desk, or interrupted the argument of a learned counsel to ask him for a quid of tobacco, or adjourned the Court to punish a contempt by personal chastisement, he only conformed to popular usages, and, perhaps, gave none the worse decisions. So if an eloquent barrister in Peoria enforces his argument by playfully flinging a volume of KENT at the head of his learned brother, or if, as sometimes happens even now in most Southern latitudes, two vehement counsel punctuate their periods with pistol bullets, one makes allowance for the simple earnestness and frankness of communities which tolerate if they do not admire these practices. But in great cities, at least, one expects to see the forum invested, if not with the majesty and awe of earlier and more reverential times, at least with a certain grave decorum and formal politeness.

How far this ideal is answered in reality, outside of the highest Federal and State Courts, we should not like to decide. Certainly, if our own City Courts may be taken as a sample, there is room for improvement. The St. Louis lawyers begin to find the same trouble with their own Courts, and they propose to remedy the evil by restoring the old judicial attire—the gown at least, if not the wig. Whether this will prove effective, time only can test. Certainly an advocate in a gown will find it more difficult to fling books or to shoot pistols, and the dress itself may suggest a sense of incongruity in the too liberal use of artless personalities, which sometimes marks our forensic eloquence. In a counsel of more than average imagination, the gown may recall some far away memories of the classic toga, and, perhaps, with it something of the rhetorical elegance and grace which that costume set off, perhaps in a measure inspired. Modern dress is certainly a sad dampener of oratorical enthusiasm. Fancy DEMOSTHENES thundering against PHILIP in an evening coat, or CICERO denouncing CATILINE in a morning frock, with light pantaloons. But, after all, it is not what our lawyers put on their backs so much as what they put into their heads that will bring our Bar and Bench to the desired standard of dignity and learning.

No Change.

The London *Observer* says, now that Mr. GALTON has taught us that we owe not only our existence but our very cast of thought to our ancestors, few who know the family history of the Member of Parliament for Chelsea will wonder either at his anti-monarchical proclivities, or at the stern spirit of economy by which they are dictated. Sir CHARLES DILKE is, if BURKE is to be believed, a lineal descendant of Mr. FISHER DILKE, who took to wife SIBILL WENTWORTH, sister of Mr. PETER WENTWORTH, the regicide. This lady, DUGDALE tells us, was "a frequenter of conventicles, and dying before her husband, he first stripped his barn wall to make her a coffin, then bargained with the clerk for a groat to make a grave in the church-yard, to save eight pence by one in church. This done, he speaketh about eight of his neighbors to meet at his house for bearers, for whom he provideth three two penny cakes and a bottle of claret. Then putting himself in the parson's place, (none being there at the grave,) the corpse being laid in, and a spade of mold cast thereon, he said, 'Ashes to ashes, dust to dust,' adding, 'Lord, now lettest thou thy servant depart in peace, for mine eyes have seen thy salvation.'"

THE OHIO DEMOCRATS.

Determination of the State Committee to Wait for Something to Turn Up.

The Columbus *Statesman*, the Central organ of the Democrats of Ohio, in its account of the meeting on the 22d inst. of the Democratic State Central and Executive Committees of that State, says:

There was a full attendance of the Committee, and in addition a large number of prominent Democrats from different parts of the State were present. The subject of calling a State Convention to nominate State officers and select delegates at large to the National Convention was discussed at some length, and a general concurrence of views found to prevail among those present. This found expression in the adoption of the annexed resolution:

Resolved, That the Central Committee meet at Columbus on Thursday, the 13th of June next, unless sooner called together by the Chairman, for the purpose of issuing a call for a State Convention.

The intent of this resolution is apparent, and needs but slight explanation. The Democracy of the State propose to follow the example of the National Committee, and await the political developments of the next three months before moving in regard to State politics or Presidential matters. We rest on our arms, maintaining and perfecting the organization of the party, in hope that such a political condition shall be developed as will bring about a cordial union of all the opponents of Grantism in the nation, so that the Presidential canvass may be fought with no doubt as to the result. The subject was thoroughly canvassed by the committee, and while there was a slight difference of opinion as to means, there was none in regard to the desirableness as well as the necessity of the end in view.

The Rights and Duties of Citizens—Lecture by Ex-Gov. Hawley, of Connecticut.

EX-GOV. HAWLEY, of Connecticut, lectured last evening, at the Cooper Institute, before a large audience, on the "Rights and Duties of Citizens." Several prominent citizens occupied seats on the platform. Gov. HAWLEY said that in these days of misrule and misuse of power it was not deemed honorable or respectable to mingle in politics, and it was almost thought positively disreputable to be regarded as a politician. In this respect, he asserted, it was possible to run into the other extreme, still more fatal to the stability and existence of the Republic, and he took the broad ground that it was incumbent upon every man, as a citizen, to exercise the duties and responsibilities of citizenship. He was far from advocating an increase in the number of professional politicians. He advocated an increase in the quality of which they were composed, otherwise this grand republican experiment would necessarily prove a failure. Many asserted they would have nothing to do with politics, because it was a disgraceful business, but the spirit of respect and honor which dictated this resolution, tended ultimately to a monarchical institution. Democracy was the moral growth of the people, and a country could never be without a government of some kind. If the honest and good ignore politics and leave them to the ignorant and bad, they cannot reasonably expect the continuance of republicanism. A high form of government was rendered practicable by a high form of character, and only the perfect man could realize the perfect state. The form of government was an expression of the cultivation and sentiment that permitted it. Here was this man TWEED, after having been fully exposed, to the satisfaction of all honorable citizens of all parties—even to those who could not read, in the picture-shops—yet he secured a majority of twelve thousand in his contest for election to the Senate; so that there were from twelve to eighteen thousand like himself in the district. The trouble was that there were too many people who respected wealth, no matter by what means it was attained, and who would gladly follow the same paths that TWEED took in its acquisition. In Great Britain, the noblest and greatest minds took sides on political issues, but here their existence appeared to be disregarded. Yet the reverse ought to prevail. We have the grandest type of government in the world, a nation whose resources are illimitable, and a prospect in the future such as no country in the world ever was blessed with. To perpetuate these institutions it was indispensable not to omit the obligations they entailed, and in this hour of danger, when all true Americans who honored the Republic led the banner of Reform, the exercise of the franchise was the greatest of prerogatives and duties. The lecturer was frequently applauded during the delivery of his address.

The Queens County Court-House Question—A New Building to be Erected at Mineola.

For forty years the Supervisors of Queens County have been quarreling over a site for a Court-house. The incommodious building used for the last hundred years is located in the centre of the island, and, unfortunately for the structure, while villages are springing up in all sections of the county, no one seems to have chosen the spot which the Queens County grandfathers located for a great city. Twice in fifty years buildings have been erected within a mile of the "Old Brig," but only one was a dwelling. The only hotel nearer than Hempstead is the one at Mineola, the site selected for the new Court-house. Consequently people engaged in litigation, jurors, lawyers and Judges, have been compelled to ride a long distance in quest of lodgings, or slumber on the soft side of the Court-house benches. The nearest railroad stopping place is "The Lane," situated on the Long Island Railroad. It is neither provided with building or platform. Since 1832 the Supervisors have attempted to decide on a new location, but thus far local jealousies have defeated all attempts at a selection, and not until the past year have any repairs been allowed on the old one. The jail is located under the same roof and is a disgrace to civilization. In some cells about ten feet square, eight prisoners have been huddled together. The entire place is filled with vermin of every description. Between the cells devoted to the different sexes, there is simply a wooden partition, through which the stove-pipe passes. Conversation, therefore, can be readily carried on between the prisoners, and often it is not of the most polite character. Yesterday, the Board of Supervisors, into which some new blood has lately been infused, decided, by a vote of 6 to 1, to build at Mineola a new Court-house, costing not less than $150,000. The only Supervisor voting no was Mr. NOSTRAND, of Jamaica, which village desired it located within its borders. Supervisors LAWRENCE, GRAHAM and CORNELIUS were appointed a committee to proceed to Albany and secure the passage of a bill authorizing the Supervisors to erect the building.

THE HARLEM RAILROAD.

Meeting of Citizens of the Nineteenth Ward—The Plan for the Improvement of the Fourth-Avenue—A Proposed Law to Cover the Subject.

A largely-attended meeting of the Nineteenth Ward Railroad Reform Association was held last evening at No. 889 Third-avenue. Mr. GEORGE W. GLAZE presided, and offered the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It is made known to this Association that petitions are being circulated in this City at considerable distance from the Fourth-avenue, and in the State, along the line of the Harlem, Central and Hudson River Railroads, remonstrating against the passage of an anticipated law that would require the Harlem Railroad to construct any more closed tunnels, the same being uncomfortable, unclean, unhealthy and dangerous, thereby assuming that the plan advocated by this Association for the improvement of the Fourth-avenue proposes an extension of the present gloomy, unventilated sewers to be encountered on this road between Sixty-eighth-street and Harlem Flats; be it therefore

Resolved, That the greatest possible publicity be given to that clause of our petition which describes the improvement in the road for which we memorialize the Legislature, namely, to depress the tracks to a depth sufficient to allow all trains to pass beneath the grade of the streets, and arch the excavated roadway in such a manner as to permit the free and uninterrupted passage of the cross-streets over the avenue, as well as the use of the avenue itself as a thoroughfare, but at the same time leave slits or openings in the top of the arch from eight to ten feet wide, and from 100 to 150 feet long, between the streets, for light and ventilation.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with the passengers of the above roads who have been constrained to sign such petitions, and cordially offer them our cooperation in petitioning the Legislature to force the Harlem Railroad Company to make such alterations in their present tunnel structures as will make them conform with the plan of ventilation proposed by this Association, and until such improvement shall have been completed, that the said Company shall be compelled properly to drain and otherwise disinfect all their tunnels, and cause proper lights to be lit in their cars while passing through them.

A proposed law, of which the following is an abstract, was read by Mr. JACQUES, and received with general approval:

The New-York and Harlem Railroad Company shall sink their tracks at Forty-second-street to a depth of eight feet, and gradually descending to a depth of twelve feet at Forty-eighth-street, thence descending until a depth of sixteen feet is reached at Fifty-second-street, and continuing at that depth, gradually ascending and descending until Eighty-eighth-street is reached, where the same shall not be less than thirty feet below present grade of the said Eighty-eighth-street; then gradually ascending until grade of present roadway is reached within present tunnel between Eighty-eighth-street and Ninety-fourth-street. This roadway shall be arched over, with slits eight feet wide for light and ventilation.

The said New-York and Harlem Road shall raise the present grade of their road, commencing at One Hundred and Third-street, until an elevation of twenty feet above present grade of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street is reached, at that point, and shall continue the same at that elevation to the Harlem River, and for such purpose shall construct a viaduct, which shall be thirty feet above the grade ordinarily, and fifty at crossings of streets more than one hundred feet in width.

A resolution was passed to the effect that an injunction should be obtained to prevent the running of trains on the avenue. A committee of five was appointed to endeavor to put this last resolution into effect, after which the meeting adjourned.

Progress of the Reform Investigations in Brooklyn—The Office of the Arrears of Taxes.

Messrs. JULIAN ALLEN, R. H. CHITTENDEN, EDWARD RORKE and ANDREW B. MARTIN, the Subcommittee of the Brooklyn Committee of Fifty, appointed to investigate the affairs of the office of the Register of Arrears of Taxes, have made their report. After reciting the provisions of the act under which the office was established, the Committee say that the estimated arrears for 1870 amounted to $1,463,361 78, and that the Register and Commissioners of the Sinking Fund issued tax certificates to the amount of $1,150,000, payable in eighteen months at seven per cent. The first issue of July 19, 1871, amounting to $450,000, were disposed of by the Mayor and Controller to certain banks at a premium of one-quarter of one per cent., and the second issue of Oct. 1, 1871, amounting to $700,000, were sold without premium. The Committee also report that $500,000 of the proceeds of the sale of the certificates have been taken by the County Treasurer to pay the State tax for the year 1871, and that a further sum of $600,000 of the proceeds has been used to cancel the outstanding certificates of the County Treasurer. Owing to the failure of the Register to make purchases of parcels sold for taxes, private speculators will continue to reap the benefit of the additional interest charged for defaults, which by the terms of the statute should be applied to distinguish the certificates at maturity. The reduction in the rate of taxation for the present year is fully counterbalanced by the issue of these certificates, the payment of which, to a greater or less extent, must be effected by the issue of other certificates, according to the terms of the statute. In the judgment of the Committee no sufficient reason existed for the creation of the Bureau of Arrears, the law in force prior thereto being ample to secure the collection of arrearages of taxes if faithfully enforced.

The Weather for the Winters of 1870-71 and 1871-72.

This Winter has been remarkable for its sudden changes and its small quantity of snow and rain. The snow-fall for December was 6 75-100 inches. The amount of rain and melted snow was 1 61-100 inches. The average amount of water for this month is 3 93-100 inches. The mercury in the thermometer has ranged from zero, on Dec. 21, to 56° on the 23d. These points were also the lowest and highest from Dec. 1 to Feb. 24. In January, 2 inches of snow fell. The amount of rain and melted snow was 1 51-100 inches. The average for January is 2 78-100 inches. In February, to the 24th, the snow depth was 4 inches. The amount of water was 1 17-100 inches. The average for February is 2 92-100 inches. The thermometer has stood at or below the freezing point from Dec. 1 to Feb. 25 on sixty-four different days. There was sleighing on Dec. 19 and Feb. 3. Last Winter, from Dec. 1 to Feb. 25, the snow-fall was 38 65-100 inches. The amount of rain and melted snow, 10 1-100 inches. The mercury ranged from 4° on Feb. 6 to 56° on Dec. 5. It stood at or below the freezing-point on fifty-four different days. There was sleighing on Dec. 29, also during a portion of January and February. During the remarkably pleasant weather of yesterday, the thermometer registered at 6 A. M., 29°; 11 A. M., 42°; 2 P. M., 50°; 9 P. M., 31°. Barometer, 30.00, 29.95, 29.88, 29.88. Corresponding date last year—Thermometer, 38°, 41°, 48°, 44°.

A Well-Known Broker Arrested on a Charge of Perjury.

Yesterday afternoon WILLIAM HEATH, of HEATH & Co., brokers, No. 15 Broad-street, was arrested on a charge of perjury, and taken before Justice LEDWITH, at Jefferson Market. The application for a warrant was made by Assistant District-Attorney SULLIVAN, who read the affidavit of STEPHEN V. WHITE, of No. 210 Columbia-street, Brooklyn, in which the defendant was charged with falsely, willfully and corruptly testifying in a suit wherein CHARLES A. QUINCY was plaintiff, and JOSEPH F. YOUNG, WILLIAM T. WOODWARD, and Mr. WHITE (the deponent) were defendants. The alleged perjury was in regard to certain stock speculations. An affidavit, detailing the same charge, was also submitted by Mr. WOODWARD. Mr. HEATH demanded an examination, which was granted, and set down for March 4, at 3 o'clock P. M. He was admitted to bail in $10,000, Mr. Daniel Drew becoming his bondsman.

The Emigration Investigation.

The investigation of the abuses in the Emigration Commission, which was held on Monday and Tuesday last, was amply sufficient to satisfy the Subcommittee of the Committee on Commerce and Navigation that the whole system should be overhauled. It might have been continued further but for the sickness of Mr. BENNETT, the Chairman, and it my possibly be again renewed; but the Subcommittee have no hesitancy in saying that evidences of abuses are already sufficiently abundant to warrant decisive action on the part of the Legislature.

The Trial of Mayor Hall.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, an order was made on the Court of Common Pleas requesting a Judge of that Court to preside at the trial of Mayor HALL, which takes place to-morrow, at 11 o'clock. Mr. WHEELER H. PECKHAM and Mr. District-Attorney SULLIVAN will prosecute.

The Price of Gas.

A bill will be introduced in the Legislature this week by Mr. WHITBECK to regulate the price and illuminating power of the gas supplied in this City. The bill provides that the prices charged shall not exceed $2 25 per 1,000 feet, and that the illuminating power shall be equal to that of sixteen sperm candles. The bill originated, we understand, with the hotel-keepers, who are determined to break down the monopoly so long enjoyed by the gas companies.

The Sailors' Retreat.

A subcommittee of the Legislative Committee on Commerce and Navigation will meet at the St. Nicholas Hotel to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock, to investigate abuses in the management of the Sailors' Retreat, on Staten Island

THE QUARANTINE FRAUDS.

Further Testimony Relative to the Maladministration of the Quarantine Laws.

How Outrages on Commerce Have Been Practiced—The Health Officer's Defense—More About the Absconding Wiener.

The Subcommittee of the Legislative Committee on Commerce and Navigation continued their investigation of Quarantine abuses at the St. Nicholas Hotel yesterday. Mr. LOYAL S. POND desires to correct his statement of yesterday, that there was no sickness in Havana at the time his vessels cleared from there; there was sickness there, but none on board his vessels.

AN OLD PILOT.

The first witness examined yesterday was JOHN MAGIN, who was duly sworn: Am a pilot; have been in that business for fifty-one years; from my experience, I believe that all vessels could be boarded with safety at Lower Quarantine; this would depend somewhat upon the draught of the vessel; some of the larger vessels might find difficult anchorage; think the present location of the boarding-station at the upper station is the only secure one for all seasons of the year, but there is no need of a station on land; a floating-station would answer all purposes.

QUARANTINE ANNOYANCES.

JOHN E. MILLER sworn: Have been engaged as a shipper of goods for fifteen years; have been subjected to expense and annoyances by the Quarantine authorities; delays have been unnecessary, and charges for lighterage, stevedoring and fumigation have been excessive; we advise all vessels consigned to us not to come to this port during the Quarantine season; the Quarantine charges impair our business and injure the commerce of the port; we use the Quarantine lighters and tugs; have had vessels delayed on account of refusal to employ the doctor's boats; in the case of the vessel *Hiram Abiff* the Quarantine charges were double what a responsible lighter offered to do it for. We protested against the bill, and it was finally settled for one-third the sum first demanded; think lighterage should be thrown open to competition, and that the Health Officer should receive a good salary—not less than $20,000 or $25,000; have instructed our Captains to employ the doctors' boats in order to get them up sooner; after our refusal to pay the bill on the *Hiram Abiff*, Dr. CORNOCHAN refused to accept orders on us; the Captains were compelled to come up, get the money and pay charges in advance; we have been subjected to as many annoyances as possible; have received more than 100 consignments in the past year, and have had but two vessels discharged in Quarantine.

To Mr. BOYD—Cannot swear that I have paid more than fifteen cents per box for stevedorage of sugar; have been in the shipping business all my life, and believe myself capable of judging of the sanitary condition of vessels; when a vessel comes from a healthy port with no sickness on board I believe it to be in a healthy condition; am sure that my vessels have been towed by Quarantine boats.

DR. CARNOCHAN'S DEFENSE.

FRANCIS W. J. HURST, called by Dr. CARNOCHAN and sworn—Am agent for the National Line of steamers; have been agent for six years; twelve ships are employed, which make from sixty to seventy voyages a year; they are the largest ships which come into the port, bring thirty thousand steerage passengers a year, and from fifty to seventy cabin passengers a trip; have been running a new line for three years; this employs four steamers; have added six new steamers within the last two years; they were built from the profits of the line; have no complaint to make against the present Quarantine authorities; find them the same that they always have been; find the Doctor pretty particular, sometimes more particular than I would wish him to be, but not too much so; in the case of the *Helvetia* in 1866, which arrived with cholera, the detention in Liverpool cost £8,000; there have been no such charges here; the charges for vaccination and carrying sick men to hospital are reasonable enough, the same as under Dr. SWINBURNE.

To Mr. JUDD—Our vessels come from healthy ports, and always come up to dock expeditiously; we have nothing to do with lightering, towing, or stevedoring; would not come in contact with abuses if they did exist.

To Mr. ALBERGER—Made complaint in one case where there were two cases of small-pox on board; the detention I thought unreasonable; when there is an isolated case of small-pox, the patient is generally removed and the vessel allowed to come up at once.

AN EXPERT'S VIEWS.

Dr. F. L. HARRIS, called by Dr. CARNOCHAN, sworn—Am a practicing physician; was connected with Quarantine from February, 1848, to April, 1851; was Deputy Health Officer; there were many arrivals of vessels containing contagious diseases—the usual class of Quarantinable diseases; believe it necessary to maintain Quarantine the whole year; during one year when I was in office, more cases of ship fever arrived between November and April than during the rest of the year; there is no port free from small-pox during any part of the year; believe there is no port which requires a more stringent Quarantine than New-York, on account of its proximity to the Fever Islands, and the large number of immigrants coming into it. The danger of infection to passengers is much greater on sailing-vessels than on steam-ship, on account of more defective ventilation and longer voyages; believe it is a difficult thing for an emigrant ship to arrive in New-York in a clean condition; am familiar with the present charges at Quarantine, and believe them as reasonable as formerly; think boarding vessels in the Lower Bay impracticable in the Winter; in my day, we employed two lightermen from New-York, two from Brooklyn, and one from Staten Island; they were under bonds not to leave Quarantine, and to present themselves daily for inspection; have known of no case of yellow fever in New-York under Dr. CARNOCHAN's administration, though there have been cases at Quarantine; there was cholera at Quarantine last season, but none in the City; in nineteen out of twenty years in which I have been acquainted with the subject, there would have been yellow fever in New-York but for a rigid Quarantine; it is necessary to have isolated warehouses; Dr. CARNOCHAN has carried out the law rigidly for the preservation of the health of the City.

By Mr. ALBERGER—Q.—Was it customary with you when a vessel arrived from a port which had no sickness when she left, when she had no sickness during the voyage, and no sickness when she arrived, to lighter a vessel? A.—It was not. Any man was permitted to lighter his own cargo provided he would allow me to bond the lightermen not to leave Quarantine for a certain time.

To Mr. JUDD.—All I know of Quarantine since 1851 I know from hearsay and general repute; would quarantine a vessel from a yellow fever city even though no case had occurred on board.

To Mr. BOYD—We used to keep a yellow fever vessel under detention ten days; have scuttled a vessel for yellow fever; believe that no person who has not made infectious diseases a special study, knows anything on the subject of the proper management of quarantine.

To Mr. ALBERGER—Would place some reliance on the opinion of an experienced importing merchant, provided he had an unselfish interest in the prosperity of the City, but merchants generally are biased by their own interests; ship Captains, as a general thing, cover up the fact of there having been sickness on board; have known them to perjure themselves in this matter.

To Mr. BOYD—While I believe the merchants of New-York to be the princes of the world, and that they would not for the world do anything wrong, I believe they would screw pretty hard to get a vessel up from Quarantine, and that their opinions on scientific matters are not worth much.

THE INVESTIGATION CONTINUED.

EARNEST WENDT, called by the Committee, and sworn: Am a shipping-merchant of the firm of WENDT & ROMENSBERG; we are agents for a steam-ship line; we have trouble with Quarantine at almost every arrival; we have at present only two vessels; in four arrivals last year, there was one, having 600 passengers, with cholera on board (the *Franklin*;) she was ordered down the bay and fumigated; the passengers were taken on board the ship *Delaware*, and both passengers and ship were detained twenty days; we had to pay for treatment of passengers in the hospital $200 a day and supply the *Delaware* with provisions, water, stimulants, fuel, &c., all this time; the charges for carrying passengers and baggage on the *Fenton* and *Fletcher* were $890, and for fumigation $100; the entire bill amounted to about $8,460, and our provision bill about $6,000; the charge for burying the dead was $80 each; two other vessels arrived with small-pox, which were delayed longer than I thought necessary.

To Mr. BOYD—Forty-two deaths had occurred on the voyage of the *Franklin*, and other passengers were sick. There were six or seven cases when she arrived. My complaint is, that the vessel was detained so long after the men had been taken off.

MORE ABOUT WIENER.

J. P. ROBINSON, Jr., sworn—Am in the employ of WOODRUFF & ROBINSON; have been there several years; they are in the warehouse business; have four stores in Brooklyn and one at Red Hook; know MARTIN WIENER; made arrangements with him for sending Quarantine cargoes consigned to our customers to our stores; he offered to effect this for thirty per cent. on our gross receipts; a bargain was made for twenty-five per cent. and was carried out for the year 1870, during which time I paid him about $3,600; we derived no advantage from this agreement, as, I think, there was no increase; WIENER did not say how he could arrange this matter or with whom he could arrange it; a proposition was made this year that $75 should be paid for each vessel load sent to our warehouses; this was declined by the firm; at the time the former arrangement was made the members of the firm were away and I accepted the proposition on my own responsibility; saw WIENER in regard to the cargo of the steamer *Vienville*; he said it would come to our store and it came; we felt it necessary to make this arrangement with WIENER in order to continue our line of business; don't know of whom WIENER acted as agent.

To Mr. BOYD—Our stores are considered isolated, and cannot say that the cargoes would not have been sent there by the Health officer, even though no arrangements had been made with WIENER. Requests were often made by shipping merchants to have their cargoes sent to our docks.

AN OBJECTION TO THE LAW.

FRANCIS D. MOULTON sworn: Am a merchant; have been so since 1854; object to the Quarantine law of 1863, which says: that a vessel arriving from an infected port shall be detained thirty days; this allows the Health Officer to retire upon that clause when objection is made by merchants; think it should be left to the discretion of the Health Officer, and he be held strictly responsible; then an appeal from his decision could be made and its justice be ascertained.

NO COMPLAINT TO MAKE.

CHARLES V. SCHIRMER, called by Dr. CARNOCHAN and sworn: Am agent for the German Lloyd's Steam-ship line, which has some twenty steamers; have been connected with it since its start; it had four ships at the beginning, and has since added sixteen; the greater portion come from Bremen; they are full-sized iron steamers; some of our vessels come to Baltimore, and during the cotton season to New-Orleans; we also have a line to the West Indies; all except the Baltimore line have been established from the profits of the New-York line; the Baltimore line was not established on account of any trouble in the port of New-York; we have brought a large number of immigrants and cabin passengers; our vessels have never been detained unless there was sickness on board, and have no complaint to make of the Quarantine authorities for detention, charges, or otherwise; have had no vessel discharged in Quarantine.

THE DOCTOR'S BOAT AGAIN.

Dr. THEODORE WALSER recalled by the Committee: During my time as Deputy Health Officer the expenses of the steamer, the *Rescue*, used by the Quarantine officers, were paid from her earnings; some days she earned from $225 to $250, which was placed to her account; the vaccination fees under Drs. GUNN and SWINBURNE were divided among the deputies; the Health Officer received nothing; would be willing to take a contract for Quarantine vaccination at five cents each; have vaccinated from 10,000 to 20,000 a year.

THE INFANCY OF THE LIGHTERAGE COMPANY.

RICHARD B. LOCK, called by the Committee and sworn: Am a broker; organized the New-York Lighterage and Stevedoring Company in April or May, 1870; obtained the names of leading merchants, urging the formation of such a company; after a time a committee was formed to call upon the Health Officer; Dr. CARNOCHAN refused to have anything to do with the matter unless he knew it was the wish of the merchants of New-York; we accordingly sent him the list of merchants we had obtained, together with a formal application, and a statement in regard to the Company; soon after I went down with Mr. MURDOCK to see Dr. CARNOCHAN; did not see the Doctor, but met Mr. WIENER, who spoke to me about the Company, and said that he wished to see me on the subject; he called on me in the City, and said that he thought that the Doctor would grant the license; saw WIENER several times afterward; made the proposition myself in regard to money to be paid; proposed to contribute it to political purposes, as I know political demands were made upon the Health Officer; nothing was definitely said about political purposes except by me; made no arrangements with Mr. WIENER; don't know personally that any such arrangements were made by anybody; the Company was dissolved and reorganized soon after, and from that time I know nothing of the Company; every proposition to WIENER was made in writing. [Drafts of agreements read, in the handwriting of witness, by which moneys were agreed to be paid to Dr. CARNOCHAN. These proposed agreements are the same as, according to the testimony of WHITE, were afterward accepted.] Did not know that Dr. CARNOCHAN would accept the propositions; do not know that he ever did.

To Mr. BOYD—Do not know that money was ever paid to Dr. CARNOCHAN, or that he ever saw or heard of the agreement which purports to have been made.

LOOSE RECORDS.

WILLIAM FARRELL, sworn: Am Captain of the tug-boat *Matt Rowe*; have an interest in her; was engaged in Quarantine towing in 1870 and 1871; in the former year was down only two or three times; last year was down nearly all the time; keep the accounts of the boat; have not kept an account of moneys received for towing from Quarantine; the money was collected by the owner, Mr. KERNAN, and paid over to me by him; collected the pay for other towing myself; a Mr. NEFFIN was on board, and had charge of the Quarantine business; considered him my boss. [Directed to bring the books of the boat.]

At 5 o'clock the Committee adjourned to meet at the same place at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning. At 12 o'clock the Committee will adjourn to the office of the Commissioners of Emigration, where testimony will be taken. To-morrow evening the Committee will adjourn to Albany, to which place all witnesses will be summoned, who have been subpœnaed and have failed to appear.

The Gold Badges for the Common Council.

The subjoined letter from Messrs. SILLCOCKS & COOLEY complains of a classification which we did not make, and of a remark which we simply quoted from the note made against their claim by the Department of Finance. We reproduced in our editorial columns the claim referred to, as a sample, along with another seven, of the kind of claims which the Controller refused to sanction. As we gave prominence to the remark made by the official auditor in regard to the badges for which the claim is made, we give equal prominence to the explanation made by Messrs. SILLCOCKS & COOLEY of what they consider lawful authority for supplying the articles in question.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of Sunday last you do us great injustice by stating in your news columns that a claim of ours against the City has been rejected, and then in an editorial classing us with those who have been attempting to rob the City, and among the loafers and rowdies who figure upon Tammany pap-rolls, and the swindling "tradesmen who enjoyed Tammany custom;" also stating that the articles furnished by us were "not purchased by any lawful authority." We wish to correct the statement by saying that the claim has *not* been rejected by the Board of Audit, and that we furnished the badges under what seemed to us the very best of authority, viz.: The following document, a copy of which was given to us:

Resolved, That the Clerk of the Common Council be and he is hereby authorized and directed to procure and furnish each member of the Common Council with a suitable badge or insignia, and stave of office.

Adopted by the Board of Aldermen Jan. 10, 1870.

Adopted by the Board of Assistant Aldermen Jan. 13, 1870.

Approved by the Mayor Jan. 24, 1870.

JOSEPH SHANNON,
Clerk of the Common Council,
per T. J. TWOMEY, Dep.

We charged $100 for each badge, and in each one put sixty-five pennyweights of gold, worth (then) over $65, and did not make to exceed $10 on each badge.

We have furnished these badges to the City under similar resolutions for the years 1864, 1867, 1868, 1869 and 1870, and received our pay for all excepting 1870.

When TWEED, SWEENY, CONNOLLY and HALL obtained full control of the City Government under the new charter in the Spring of 1870, this work was, for obvious reasons, taken from us and transferred to another.

By referring to the columns of your paper a few months since, you will find quite a lengthy article in relation to this claim of ours, wherein you truthfully state that it is an honest claim; that the badges furnished by us were worth about double those furnished by the other party to the City under the recent administration, and for which you say he charged and received more than double what we have charged.

By inserting this, or by yourselves making some explanation to the public, you will greatly oblige us. Very respectfully, &c.,

SILLCOCKS & COOLEY,
No. 14 Maiden-lane.

Gov. Geary Nearly Restored to Health.

From the Harrisburg (Penn.) Journal, Feb. 24.

For several weeks Gov. GEARY has been confined to the Executive Mansion by severe indisposition, prostrated a greater portion of the time, and of course unable to give that attention to public business which is his habit when in full health. We are happy now to state that his Excellency is slowly but surely recovering, and from accounts had last night from his physician, we are permitted to announce that he will be able to resume his labors at the Executive Chamber in a very few days.

SUMMARY OF AMUSEMENTS.

The City Theatres.

With the exception of Mr. J. B. BOOTH's appearance, at his brother's theatre, as *Cassius*, in "Julius Cæsar," no change has taken place at the City theatres during the week....Mr. DALY's enterprising experiment of playing "Divorce" in Philadelphia on Washington's Birthday, and returning to New-York in time to give his regular performance in the evening, was quite successful in all respects, and has served as a capital advertisement. We should think everybody must have been pleased with the affair except the actors....The "Black Crook" expired last night, for the third time, in the presence of a very good house; but we have no hopes, after past experience, that we have seen the last of it. To-morrow, the "Naiad Queen" is to be done at Niblo's, and there is, moreover, to be what the playbill styles a "Congress of Great Danseuses"....The "Veteran" still runs prosperously at Wallack's, and will doubtless fill the house for many nights to come. ...."Humpty Dumpty" has passed its 210th repetition at the Olympic, and Mr. FOX is as naively charming therein as in the extravaganza's freshest days.....The "Mulder-Fabbri Troupe" have changed their performances almost nightly at the Grand Opera-house, and yesterday got through the heavy task of singing "Martha" in the afternoon, and "L'Africaine" in the evening....Mr. MACKAYE continues to repeat "Marriage" at the St. James....Miss MORDAUNT acted in "Darling," at Wood's Museum, throughout the week just ended. To-morrow, Mr. NEWTON's drama of "Out at Sea," will be produced with Mr. C. J. PARSLOE and Master SNIFFIN in the leading parts. The frequenters of the curiosity department of the Museum will be glad to learn that Mr. WOOD has effected an engagement with Mr. P. T. BARNUM's Cannibals from the Fiji Islands. These interesting strangers, constituting a quartet representative of the two sexes, will grace the halls of the buildings at all hours, and diversify the regular dramatic entertainments by war dances and scenes from insular life.

Musical.

Messrs. MILLS and SARASATE gave one of their charming Saturday entertainments at STEINWAY's smaller Hall yesterday afternoon. The attractiveness of these affairs and their pleasant impressiveness are continually increasing. Already the audiences overflow the limits of the smaller hall, and it is not impossible, if the larger auditorium into which belated suscribers are now compelled to seek accommodation were occupied at once, that ere long this, also, would be a too pent-up Utica for the frequenters of the matinées. The programme of the recital we write of, if it does not call for a lengthened criticism of its elements, can none the less be referred to as justifying the presence of a numerous assemblage and their unbounded delight. Almost all the numbers of the bill were redemanded. Mr. MILLS is always at his best, but admirable as Señor SARASATE's work this season has been, it seems that it will reveal, as acquaintance with the artist ripens, fresh beauties at every hearing. Mr. MILLS played yesterday his own mazurka, "Fairy Fingers," and TAUSSIG's "Caprice Waltz" with his wonted precision and brilliancy. The effect of these familiar characteristics of the pianist's style would be heightened, we think, by stronger proofs of sensibility to the poetic demands of his pieces than his delivery generally affords. The "Caprice Waltz" would have lent itself readily to a little more daintiness and variety in the phrasing. Señor SARASATE executed, with that fullness and sensuousness of tone no violinist now before the public succeeds in producing, ALARD's fantasie on 'Masaniello," WIENAWSKY's "Légende"—an air to haunt one—and GOUNOD's "Légende de Ste. Cécile." We have never had a finer example of the vocal execution of which the bow is capable, than Señor SARASATE supplied in the first movement of the potpourri from "Masaniello," and the evocation of slumber, as recited by the violinist in the tenor-song in the opera, was of an eloquence which the most sympathetic and trained human voice could scarcely attain to. In addition to the foregoing selections, Mrs. IMOGENE BROWN sang an air from "Maria di Rohan," GOTTSCHALK's "Pastorella e Cavaliere," and CLAY's ballad, which belongs to Miss KELLOGG by prescriptive right, so far as all singers are concerned, and certainly by divine right in the case of Mrs. BROWN. A long trio by BEETHOVEN opened the concert, Mr. BERGNER handling the violoncello. The accompaniments were furnished by Mr. DACHAUER....Miss KELLOGG and Miss MORENSI sang in presence of an immense audience assembled in the Brooklyn Tabernacle on Tuesday night. Miss MORENSI's reappearance in Brooklyn was as successful as her recent *rentrée* into the concert-room in New-York....We remind the reader that the concert at the Grand Opera-house this evening, will be of unusual comprehensiveness and excellence. We hope the results will be as satisfactory as, from the promise of the bill, they in all justice should be.

Home Notes.

The performances of Miss NILSSON in opera were the attraction at the Boston Theatre last week. The Strakosch Italian opera troupe remain in Boston until Saturday evening next....A reputable person of the male gender, and a resident of Providence, has become insane out of unrequited passion for Miss NILSSON....The Parepa-Rosa English opera troupe, with Mr. SANTLEY, were last week at the Philadelphia Academy....Mr. WILLIAM CRESWICK acted at the Boston Theatre on the "off nights" of the Italian opera season, which was commenced on Monday last.... Miss LUCILLE WESTERN was last week in Omaha....Mr. JOHN JACK acted in "John Garth" in Syracuse, last week....Mrs. D. P. BOWERS was last week at Ford's Grand Opera House, in Baltimore, and Mr. SOTHERN acts there this week....The Wyndham Comedy Company was last week in Savannah. Mme. JANAUSCHEK acts there this week....Mr. BANDMANN was last week at the St. Louis Olympic....Mr. JAMES W. WALLACK was at De Bar's....Herr WACHTEL sings at the St. Louis Olympic, this week....Mrs. CHANFRAU acts this week in Cleveland....Miss MAGGIE MITCHELL appeared last week in Auburn....Mlle. AIMEE sang last week in Indianapolis. She appears Monday in New-Orleans....Miss FANNIE DAVENPORT is acting in "Divorce" at the Varities Theatre, in New-Orleans....Mr. EDWIN FORREST was, last week, in Buffalo....The Grand Duke, while in New-Orleans, requested an introduction to Miss LOTTA, and was gratified therewith. He afterward gave the little lady a valuable bracelet....Mrs. RICHINGS-BERNARD is acting and singing in musical dramas in Richmond. ....LINGARD and his troupe performed last week in Petersburg....Miss LECLERCQ continued, last week, her engagement at the Boston Globe....Miss JANE COOMBS was, last week, at the St. James Theatre in Boston....An Opera-house Association has been formed in Chicago, with a capital stock of $400,000. The intended structure will be reared in the vicinity of the Pacific Hotel.

Foreign Gossip.

Miss CARLOTTA PATTI, under the mangement of Mr. MAURICE STRAKOSCH, has been giving concerts at Nice. Her recent charitable concert in Paris, under the patronage of President THIERS, produced 15,000 francs....BOGUMIL DAWISON died in Dresden on Feb. 1....GIOVANNINA AVIGLIANA is the name, in Italy, under which Miss JEANIE ARMSTRONG, of Wiscassett, Me., is now singing. Of the lady's debut at Saluzzo, Italy, the Milan *Gazetta dei Teatri* says: "About this new singer, who gives promise already of making a most splendid career, we hear from Saluzzo: 'La Contessa d'Amalfi,' (one of PETRELLA's operas,) had in general a satisfactory reception by the public, and while the baritone, GALOCCI, and the basso, BAGNI, merit warm praise, the prima donna, GIOVANNINA AVIGLIANA, (JEANIE ARMSTRONG,) is worthy of especial encomium; with a voice of rare freshness and power, and an inspired art in singing, she has happily inaugurated her career, and receives, up to the present, well-merited applause. The sympathy which this young *artiste* has known how to inspire in our public is a sure pledge of a brilliant and glorious future."....Miss LIZZIE REINHARDT, a promising young English tragedienne, died at Sheffield, recently, from the effects of small-pox, from which she had for some time been suffering. ....Mr. JOHN POOLE, the dramatist, died a fortnight ago at his residence in Kentish-town-road, London. The reputation of the deceased rests principally on his well-known comedy of "Paul Pry," which was produced in 1825, with LISTON as the hero.... Mr. MAPLESON will, it is affirmed, give Italian opera at Drury-lane Theatre. No arrangement has yet been come to with regard to the performances at Her Majesty's Theatre....In order to render more clear the sequence of the plot in the dramatized version of Lord LYTTON's "Last Days of Pompeii," a scene, copied from the novel, has been produced at the Queen's Theatre, representing the incarceration of *Calenus* by *Arbaces*, and thus fully accounting for the appearance of the former in the amphitheatre, and the part taken by *Nydia* in effecting the release of *Glaucus*. By this alteration one more scene of a purely dramatic interest is obtained.... FAURE, before leaving Brussels, appeared in "Guillaume Tell" for the benefit of the French Benevolent Society, and the receipts were 9,000 francs. Mlle. SESSI gave, the same evening, the air from the "Traviata," and was summoned to the Queen's box to be complimented by her Majesty. ....A rumor prevails that a society, at the head of which is M. VERGER, has taken the Théâtre-Italien in Paris, with a lease for ten years from the 1st September next....The Théâtre de la Monnaie, at Brussels, has been obliged to suspend the representation of "Hamlet," in consequence of the departure of FAURE and Mlle. SESSI. Mme. GABAL is announced as about to appear in "L'Ambassadrice, Galathée, and La Fille du Régiment.... The eminent violinist, Herr JOACHIM, is at present in St. Petersburg, and resides in the palace of the Grand Duchess HELENE, the Emperor's aunt, a great patroness of music, and an ardent admirer of the talent of this king of violinists ....Under date of Feb. 1, the Berlin correspondent of the London *Daily News*, writes: "The most racy entertainment was offered to the Berlin public the other night at the Royal Opera, where 'The Marriage of Figaro' exercised its wonted charm. Both Mme. LUCCA and Mme. MALLINGER appeared in it. I suppose most of your readers know something of the jealousy which broke out between these two ladies on the occasion of their rival performance of GOUNOD's *Margaret*, and of the fierce struggle between their respective adherents and admirers. Well, things have now come to a crisis. The battle of disapprobation and of applause increased in fierceness from act to act, and at last it became impossible to carry on the performance. Mme. LUCCA then boldly stepped forward to the footlights and rated the public in good set terms. She told them that if they kept on in that style she would leave off singing for them altogether. In the meantime, Mme. MALLINGER, less courageous, had sunk into a chair, and was shedding floods of tears. The public at last became quiet, and the performance was brought to an end. But then the altercations recommenced outside the house, and the Emperor, who was passing, witnessed the tumult, and gave orders to the Police to clear the streets. Herr VON HUELSEN, the Superintendent of the Royal Theatres, has since received the resignation of both the ladies. He is in a nice fix, for evidently they want to compel him to choose between them. It remains to be seen what course he will take."

SARDOU'S NEW PLAY.

Under date of Feb. 3, the Paris correspondent of the London *Times* writes: "It is curiously characteristic of Paris that the principal topic of interest and discussion during the last two or three days has been—not the notice to terminate the Commercial Treaty with England, nor the refusal of the Assembly to come to Paris, nor the next resignation of M. THIERS, nor the possibility of an insurrection in the South of France, nor even that latest novelty, the raising of funds for 'the deliverance of the territory.' The principal topic is 'Rabagas.' Many of your readers have probably never heard the uncouth word before, and will, perhaps, wonder whether it is a new form of government that the French have invented or a new dish. A week ago the Parisians themselves—all, at least, but a few of the initiated—were in the same position, but now the word is in everybody's mouth and as well known as the name of the President of the Republic himself. It is the title of a new play which has just been brought out by M. SARDOU at the Vaudeville Theatre, and which has set all political Paris by the ears. Every new piece of M. SARDOU's is regarded as an important event in the Parisian world. No living English dramatist occupies among us the position which he enjoys here, and the mere fact that a play bears his name is quite enough to secure it such a run that for the first few nights of representation tickets are sold at almost fabulous sums. 'Le Roi Carotte,' an extravaganza far from worthy of his undoubtedly great talent, is just now overcrowding night after night the large theatre of the Gaité, and the rush upon 'Rabagas' is such that Parisians may for the moment be divided into those who can get into the Vaudeville Theatre and those who cannot. It is for political reasons, however, not dramatic, that 'Rabagas' is the rage. The Radicals—so far, that is, as they may be considered to be represented by their Press—are furious at it as a libelous caricature of the Ultra-Republican Party in general, and of its chief, M. GAMBETTA, in particular, he being supposed to be the prototype of the blatant, bullying demagogue who gives the play its name. The Anti-Republicans, on the other hand, are greatly delighted with it, and call on all true Conservatives to rally round the author, as if a new 'Savior of Society' had been found in him. The *Figaro* even finds in 'Rabagas' some compensation for the poor figure the Party of Order cut at the last elections, and declares that if a Conservative candidate had been carried against VICTOR HUGO and VAUTRAIN, no one would resent the fury of the Radicals at a piece which, as the writer puts it, with more force than elegance, '*leur met leurs ordures sous le nez.*' It was natural that the first representation on Thursday night of a play about which two great political parties hold views so strongly opposed should be the signal for a row, and the curtain fell among a storm of contending cheers and hisses. Even during the performance the interruptions and counter-interruptions were loud and frequent. To-night I had the good fortune to get inside the theatre. It was crowded from top to bottom, in every nook, cranny and corner. Every available bit of space was utilized, and odd chairs and stools were placed even at the ends of the orchestra, and even in the open spaces between the boxes. Many had only standing-room, and considered themselves lucky to get that, for very few places were to be had for money, and then only at enormous prices. I heard on good authority that 36f. was paid yesterday for a very second-rate seat. The performance this evening passed off without any disturbance whatever. If I had happened to drop into the theatre without knowing what I was going to see, it would never have occurred to me that I was witnessing anything more unusual than the performance of a peculiarly clever and popular piece. There were, indeed, at the conclusion, a few hisses, but so few and so faint that, though on the sharp look-out, I could only just catch them amid the loud and general roars of applause. If it is hard for a foreigner to understand how the production of any play whatsoever should throw all political Paris into a ferment, it is scarcely less hard to understand why this particular play should have put the Radicals into such transports of rage. The satire is, no doubt, directed against their party, and it is in M. SARDOU's most brilliant and most incisive style. But still it is directed much less against the party itself than against its extreme Rump, against the tag-rag and bobtail; and the faults and follies it satirizes are such as an ordinary Radical ought to be as ready as anybody else to laugh at. In those points in which it touches him it is good-humored and harmless enough; where it cuts to the quick it is not his skin that ought to suffer. *Rabagas*, for instance, between whom and GAMBETTA it is not easy to discover any sort of likeness, beyond the fact that they are both popular leaders and advocates, is nothing more than the exaggerated type of demagogue at whom every satirist has had his fling, from ARISTOPHANES downward. Nearly all the fun and interest of the piece turn upon his metamorphosis by Court influences from a rampant revolutionist, always declaiming about the 'rights and liberties of the people,' into a ferocious Tory and Monarchyman, ready for any and every measure of repression—from arbitrary arrest to charges of cavalry. The scene is laid at Monaco, the *Prince* of which, a good-natured easy-going gentleman, has his life made a burden to him by the systematic persecution of the popular party, led by *Rabagas*. Not unfrequently the persecution gets beyond the limits of vexatious criticism, breaking out into open insults and menaces of *émeute*, on which occasions the Prince cannot make up his mind whether to abdicate or use stringent measures of repression. His own leaning is to abdication, as he is pining for his old life, before he had the misfortune to be crowned, amid the pleasures of Paris, but the officers of his household are all for cannon and cavalry charges. Suddenly a former 'flame' of his, a clever and charming American widow, appears a goddess *ex machinâ* on the stage in the midst of his troubles, and persuades him to try neither running away nor fighting, but diplomacy. She undertakes to bring *Rabagas* over from the Opposition, and herself pays him a visit at the office of *La Carmagnole*, the rabid journal of the Opposition. *Rabagas* is first charmed by the Court lady's graces, then grievously unsettled in what he call his 'convictions' by her hint that the Prince is longing to make him Prime Minister, and at last utterly vanquished by an invitation to the Palace. His delight at receiving it is in amusing contrast with the disgust of the Radical friends with whom he has just been concocting ferocious articles in abuse of the Prince, and who are furious at the notion of his accepting a royal invitation not accorded to them. Their wrath blazes higher at discovery that he is to go to the palace in breeches, and he in vain argues that breeches are only trowsers cut short, and that ROBESPIERRE wore them. However, they yield at last to his representations that his presence at Court may serve the popular cause by averting suspicions of a revolution planned for 11 o'clock that night, and the question of breeches is formally put to the vote and carried by a majority of three to two. Arrived at the palace, *Rabagas* falls still deeper into the toils of the wily widow, and much humorous capital is made out of the keen relish with which 'the man of the people' takes to the luxurious surroundings of the Court, and the ready servility with which he plays courtier to the Prince whom it has been the business of his life to abuse. Suddenly confused cries and murmurs are heard outside the palace. The *émeute* has broken out two hours sooner, to *Rabagas'* intense disgust, than the time agreed upon. The officers of the household are, as usual, for vigorous repression; but the Prince is very reluctantly induced by the widow to nominate *Rabagas* Prime Minister on the spot, as a popular measure to propitiate the mob. He accepts the post enthusiastically, without a doubt that his influence with his old friends will give his nomination the desired effect, and an intensely comical scene follows, where the ex-demagogue, stepping with brisk confidence to the window to use his all-powerful eloquence on the mob, finds that, instead of being well received, he is more savagely hooted and howled at than even the Prince himself. At first he can't believe his eyes and ears, but when the fact is most forcibly and unpleasantly brought home to him by a brickbat, he works himself up into a perfect frenzy of passion, calls the people the 'vile rabble,' and many similar hard names, orders an instantaneous charge of cavalry, and the curtain falls on the third act as he is shouting through the window to the soldiers to 'charge fast.' This is capital fun of a broad kind, and written in sparkling dialogue and acted with admirable spirit it keeps the house in roars of laughter. But surely the Radical must be very thin-skinned who cannot join in the laugh, or who thinks that his party is being outrageously insulted in the person of GAMBETTA."

Dreams.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I was much interested in the article on Dreams in the TIMES of the 9th. It was quite a relief to turn from the practical essays on "What I know about scrapple," or "How to live on (next to) nothing a year," to the refined and impalpable mysteries of dream-land. MOREAU, indeed, says that "dreams are the solidest facts that we know," but it is to be feared that this dreamer (would that his mantle had descended on some worthy successor like the prophet of old,) dwelt in a transcendental realm, and that his facts too often fall upon souls that are dumb to their exceeding fineness. But to the dreams. I have long intended to keep a diary such as the writer mentions, and at one time had stored in memory several remarkable coincidences; but it is no easy matter, however vivid the dream may be in the night, to commit it to paper in the morning. I have never yet been able to exert, to any effect, the will in dreaming, the action of the brain seeming to be directed to almost the exact opposite of the desire. One principle in the mechanism of dreams, perhaps the most uniformly exhibited, at least in my own experience, is that of a struggling as it were to overcome obstacles. I deem this actuated solely by the physical conditions of the body. I am subject to "spells" of hard breathing, asthma, in fact, and keep on hand paper which has been soaked in a solution of saltpetre and dried. During sleep I dream; gradually troubles thicken, I become oppressed, all surroundings urge me forward into an existence from which escape seems hopeless, the crisis comes, and I wake struggling for breath. Now by long experience I can tell whether it be worth my while to arouse myself and make use of my remedy, or to turn over for another nap; this I determine by the intensity of the dream. If the knot-hole, so to speak, through which I am drawn is small, and the process harsh, I light a match and touch it to the paper; but if the struggle was only desultory, if there was something of a feeling of favoring circumstances in my dream, I wear on, and presently sleep in comfort.

I am tempted to relate a dream which, from its extreme vividness, I wrote down the same day, some two or three years ago, but space forbids. I can only say that I had been reading DE QUINCY's *Opium Eater*, and had partaken of a mince-pie before retiring. Another, I am unwilling to let pass. During the Fall of 1867, I ordered by mail, instant upon its publication and before any copy could have reached this City, HERBERT SPENCER's *Principles of Biology*, volume two. The night before its arrival I dreamed of its reception, and that I found it to be illustrated. Awakened, I deemed it absurd. That a work on the profoundest generalizations of science, appealing solely to reason and in no sense popular, taking into consideration also the previously published works of the authors should in any way differ from them seemed incongruous at the least. The morning post brought the book, and on opening it there were the illustrations, page after page. I am not one of the eleven million, (more or less,) spiritualists in the land, or I might readily, through some hocus-pocus, conjure up a solution. I confess to a leaning toward "base materialism," holding only to force and matter. Now, by what interaction of these was this effect produced? Accident? This, again, I decline; the law exists if we can find it. Through some automatic action of the brain? But how should this forecast events? It does, nevertheless, as is proved in numerous instances of the working out of mathematical calculations during sleep. "Sleep," says VICTOR HUGO, "has dark neighborhoods outside of life; the decomposed thought of the sleeping floats above them, a half dead, half living emanation, and unites itself with all the possible or probable thought in space. Above those closed eyelids, in which vision has replaced sight, a spectral disintegration of profiles and looks spreads itself in the impalpable. Mysterious, scattered existences fuse themselves into our life, through that boundary of death called sleep."

Ay!—but *how?* TOMICK.

MILWAUKEE, Tuesday, Feb. 13, 1872.

Suicide at Trenton.

WILLIAM BULLOCK, a well-known citizen of Trenton, yesterday committed suicide by shooting himself. His mind has been affected for some time, and he had been watched by his friends, but yesterday morning started to drive to a farm which he owned near Peeklesstown. On arriving there he immediately went into a bedroom, alone, and shot himself dead. He resided on West State-street, and was a man of considerable wealth.

Bell Schnapps, distilled at Schiedam, Holland, expressly for cases of dyspepsia, dropsy, gout, rheumatism, general debility, catarrh of the bladder, pains in the back and stomach, and all diseases of the urinary organs; gives great relief in asthma, gravel and calculi of the bladder. Warranted pure. H. G. WOLFE & Co., No. 18 South William-street, sole importers. Sold by druggists and grocers.—*Advertisement.*

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Ruptures Cured. Torture Trusses, with Salve Humbugs, annihilated by RAINBOW, No. 642 Broadway, corner Bleecker-st.

Wood Carpeting—Parquet Floors—No. 480 Broadway. A new and desirable article.

MARRIED.

HUNT—ROBERTSON.—On Feb. 22, by Rev. Dr. Green, J. EDWARD HUNT to KATE A., eldest daughter of Cornelius S. Robertson, all of Brooklyn. No cards.

DIED.

AMERY.—On Saturday, Feb. 24, JAMES AMERY, in the 61st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of the Duane and Washington-square M. E. Churches, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at his late residence, No. 17 Barrow-st., Monday, Feb. 26, at 7½ P. M.

DODGE.—On Thursday, Feb. 22, of consumption, SEWELL V. DODGE, in the 63d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further invitation, from his late residence, No. 8 Leroy-st., on Sunday, the 25th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

DURYEA.—At Williamsburg, L. I., on Friday, Feb. 23, 1872, HENRY J. DURYEA, aged 50 years.

Remains will be taken to Goshen, N. Y., for interment.

LOCKWOOD.—On Saturday, Feb. 24, of pneumonia, LE GRAND LOCKWOOD, in the 52d year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

MOTT.—On the 24th instant, at his residence, West 23d-st., after a short illness, LETTSOM, eldest son of the late Valentine Mott, aged 43 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at the Church of the Transfiguration, in 29th-st., on Monday, at 12 o'clock.

McCOY.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Feb. 22, MARY ELIZABETH, eldest daughter of William and Mary McCoy, aged 22 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral to-morrow (Sunday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 286 Pearl-st., Brooklyn.

☞ Canada papers please copy.

OTIS.—On Tuesday, Feb. 20, at Hudson City, N. J., EDWARD LIVINGSTON PERRY, youngest son of Ella F. and John M. Otis, aged 9 months.

☞ Boston papers will please copy.

SCOFIELD.—On Saturday, the 24th, at the residence of his son-in-law, No. 229 Madison-av., WILLIAM H. SCOFIELD, of this City.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

SMITH.—On Friday morning, DANIEL T. SMITH, of Great Neck, in his 80th year.

The relatives and friends are requested to attend his funeral at Christ's Church, Manhasset, Long Island, on Sunday, Feb. 25, at 1 o'clock, without further invitation.

SQUIRE.—At Tarrytown, N. Y., on Friday, Feb. 23, 1872, JEANETTE BROWN, wife of Bela S. Squire, in the 53d year of her age.

Her relatives and friends and those of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Baptist Church, on Sunday, Feb. 25, at 11 o'clock A. M. Train leaves Grand Central Depot, 42d-st., at 9 A. M.; returning, leaves 5:30 P. M.

THOMAE.—On Friday, the 23d inst., GEORGE F. THOMAE, in the 70th year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 12 East 35th-st., on Tuesday, the 27th, at 10½ o'clock, without further invitation. The remains will be conveyed to Woodlawn Cemetery by special train at 12 M.

UNDERHILL.—On Saturday morning, Feb. 24, MARTHA M. UNDERHILL, widow of the late William Underhill, in the 66th year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 176 2d-av., on Tuesday, the 27th inst., at 11 A. M.

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$100,000 GOLD.—ROYAL HAVANA Lottery of Cuba draws March 12; whole tickets, $32 currency; shares in proportion. Send for circulars, or call for information on JOSEPH BATES, agent, No. 194 Broadway.

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RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

REV. MERRILL RICHARDSON, D.D., Pastor of the New-England Congregational Church, corner of Madison-av. and 47th-st., will preach SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock. All invited.

GRACE CHAPEL, SEATS FREE—East 14th-st., opposite the Academy of Music; Rev. JOHN W. KRAMER, Pastor.—Services on SUNDAY, at 11 A. M. and 7½ P. M. In the EVENING, sixth lecture in the course of "Popular Lectures on Christianity and Modern Thought," by Right Rev. Bishop HUNTINGTON. Strangers cordially invited.

RIGHT REV. BISHOP HUNTINGTON will give the sixth lecture in the course, at Grace Chapel, East 14th-st., opposite the Academy of Music, on SUNDAY EVENING. Subject—*The Alleged Contradiction Between Facts of Nature and the Christian Revelation.*

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, CORNER 4TH-av. and 20th-st. SUNDAY, 25th inst., morning service at 10½ o'clock. At 4 P. M. the pastor will hold, in the Church, a special religious service for young people, to which parents and all others interested are cordially invited. Seats free. The usual evening service will be omitted.

ALL ARE CORDIALLY INVITED.—Rev. J. B. BRACKET, of the First Baptist Church of Williamsburg, will deliver a sermon to the young on SUNDAY EVENING, Feb. 25, in the Sixteenth Baptist Church, 16th-st., near 8th-av. Rev. Dr. MIKELS, Pastor, will preach in the MORNING.

ALL SAINTS PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL FREE CHURCH, corner of Henry and Scammel sts., Rev. WM. N. DUNNELL, Rector.—Services SUNDAY at 10½ A. M., 3 P. M. and 7½ EVENING; also, every WEDNESDAY EVENING, with lecture.

AT MOHAWK HALL, CORNER 16TH-st. and 8th-av., the Spiritualists will hold a meeting for spiritual manifestations at the usual hours, 3 o'clock in the AFTERNOON and 7½ EVENING. Prompt attendance requested.

A RELIGIOUS SOCIETY CAN RENT Adelphi Hall, fully furnished, 52d st. and Broadway, all day Sunday. JOHN H. TRENOR, No. 723 6th-av.

APOLLO HALL, CORNER BROADWAY and 28th-st.—THOMAS GALES FORSTER, trance speaker, will lecture before the society of Progressive Spiritualists, on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

BEREAN BAPTIST CHURCH, CORner Downing and Bedford sts. Rev. P. L. DAVIES, Pastor.—Preaching at 10½ o'clock SUNDAY MORNING, and at 7½ o'clock SUNDAY EVENING. All are cordially invited.

BABYLON IS FALLEN!—BISHOP SNOW, of the Church of Mount Zion, will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*The Execution of Judgment on Apostate Christendom.*

BROADWAY TABERNACLE CHURCH.—Rev. R. D. HITCHCOCK, D. D., will preach at 10½ A. M., and Rev. GEO H. GOULD, late of Hartford, at 7½ P. M.

CHRIST PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, corner 5th-av. and 35th-st. Rev. HUGH MILLER THOMPSON, D. D., Rector. Rev. S. F. DUNHAM, A. M., Assistant.

DURING LENT.
Daily morning prayer, 9 A. M.
Daily evening prayer, 4 P. M.
On WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, evening prayer, with full choral service and lecture, 7½ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.
Early communion, 7½ A. M.
Morning prayer and sermon, 10½ A. M.
Afternoon service, with lecture on *Church History*, by the Rector, 3½ P. M.
Evening prayer and sermon, 7½ P. M.
Sunday-school at 9 A. M., in the lecture-room.
Strangers are invited to all services in this Church.

FREE CHORAL SCHOOL OF CHRIST CHURCH.
Class for boys from eight to fifteen years, SATURDAYS, at 9 A. M.
Class for ladies, MONDAY AFTERNOONS, at 2 o'clock.
Class for ladies and gentlemen, TUESDAYS, at 7½ P. M.
Class for gentlemen, SATURDAYS, at 7½ P. M.
Special attention paid to learning the reading of music at sight.
All who are interested in congregational singing and a higher standard of church music, are invited to join the several classes, and can do so by conferring with Dr. H. S. CUTLER, Organist, at his room in the Church; entrance on 35th-st.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5th-av., above 45th-st.—Divine service on SUNDAY, 25th inst., at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. In the afternoon the second sermon will be preached of the course on "Difficult and Misunderstood Passages of Holy Scripture." Subject—*He that Eateth and Drinketh Unworthily, Eateth and Drinketh Damnation to Himself.* On WEDNESDAY EVENING, 28th inst., at 8 o'clock, the third sermon of the special Lenten course will be preached by Rev. H. J. MORTON, D. D., of Philadelphia. Subject—*The Revelation of Joseph to His Brethren.*

CHRIST CHURCH, CORNER 5TH-av. and 35th-st.—Services 10½ A. M., 3½ and 7½ o'clock P. M. The Rector, Rev. HUGH MILLER THOMPSON, will officiate.

CENTRAL M. E. CHURCH, 7TH-AV., below 14th-st.—Preaching on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M., by Rev. ANDREW LONGACRE, the Pastor, and at 7½ P. M., by SARAH F. SMILEY, of the Society of Friends, who will also preach Feb. 27 and 28, at 7½ P. M.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY SEPULCHRE, 74th-st., east of 4th-av.—Rev. J. TUTTLE SMITH, Rector.—Services every SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Sunday-school, 2½ P. M.; services TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY at 10 A. M., and THURSDAY and FRIDAY at 4 P. M.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, south side of West 42d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.—Rev. FRED. EVANS, Pastor, will preach at 10½ A. M. on *Samson's Riddle*, and at 7½ P. M. on *Personal Contact with Jesus*. Strangers are provided with seats. Welcome.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, CORner Park-av. and 34th-st.—Rev. JAMES FREEMAN CLARK, D. D., of Boston, will preach in this Church, SUNDAY, Feb. 25, morning and evening. Subject, morning—*What Do Unitarians Believe.*

CALVARY CHURCH—CORNER OF 4TH-av. and 21st-st.—This church will be open SUNDAY EVENING, Feb. 25, at 7½ o'clock. Services and sermon by the Rector, Rev. E. A. WASHBURN, D. D.

CATHOLIC APOSTOLIC CHURCH, 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.—Sermon SUNDAY at 7½ P. M. by Rev. W. W. ANDREWS. Subject—*The Papal, Episcopal and Congregational Systems in their Relations to the Catholic Church.*

FREE RELIGIOUS SERVICES.—REV. HENRY POWERS will preach on SUNDAY EVENING at the Polytechnic Institute, Brooklyn, services to commence at 7½ o'clock. Full choir of over forty voices. No collection. The following SUNDAY EVENING, these services will be resumed at the Academy of Music.

FIFTY-THIRD-STREET BAPTIST CHURCH, near 7th-av.—Rev. Mr. PENDLETON will preach in the Fifty-third-street Baptist Church on SABBATH MORNING at 10½, the first in a series on *The Second Coming of Christ*. EVENING at 7½. Prof. O. M. Newell, Musical Director and Organist.

FAREWELL.—REV. E. W. HITCHCOCK, Pastor of the Fourteenth-street Presbyterian Church, (corner 2d-av. and 14th-st.,) will preach his farewell sermon to his congregation SABBATH MORNING, previous to leaving for Paris to take charge of the American Chapel.

FIRST M. P. CHURCH, ATTORNEY-ST., Rev. J. J. WHITE, Pastor. SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., subject, *Encouragement to the Few*. At night, 7 o'clock, subject, *The First Death on Earth*. Services at 3 P. M. All invited.

FREE EVENING SERVICES EVERY SUNDAY in Church of St. John Baptist, Lexington-av., corner 35th-st., at 7½ o'clock; morning services at 10½. Rev. Dr. DUFFIE, Rector, will preach on Sunday, Feb. 25.

FRENCH CHURCH DU ST. ESPRIT, West 22d-st., Rev. Dr. VERREN, Rector.—Divine service in French every SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock.

HARLEM SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Rev. JAMES H. DWIGHT will preach, MORNING and EVENING, Feb. 25, at the new hall, 125th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. The public cordially invited.

HARLEM CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, 125th-st., corner 2d-av., Rev. SAMUEL H. VIRGIN, Pastor. Services every SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

LEXINGTON-AVENUE M. E. CHURCH, corner 52d-st.—The Pastor, Rev. R. M. STRATTON, will preach SABBATH MORNING at 10½, and in the EVENING at 7½. Sabbath-school at 2 P. M. General prayer-meeting at 6 P. M. Seats free.

MURRAY HILL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 40th-st., near Lexington-av.—Services on SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. GEORGE S. CHAMBERS.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner 31st-st. and 9th-av.—Preaching next SABBATH, by the Pastor, Rev. THOS. STREET, at 10½, and fifth sermon to young men in the EVENING, 7½.

O. B. FROTHINGHAM WILL PREACH in Lyric Hall, No. 723 6th av., (Reservoir-square,) on TUESDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock. Subject—*Moral Inspiration.*

PART OF AN ELIGIBLY-LOCATED PEW (No. 126) in Rev. Dr. Chapin's Church to let. Apply to the sexton, or Post-office Box No. 1,963.

REV. GEO. H. HEPWORTH—STEINWAY HALL.—Religious services will be held in Steinway Hall, SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Morning subject—*A Change of Heart*. In the evening Mr. HEPWORTH will deliver the seventh lecture in his course to young men. Services at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M.

ROSE HILL M. E. CHURCH, 27TH-ST., near 3d-av., SUNDAY, Feb. 25, at 10½ A. M. Annual Missionary Sermon by Rev. W. L. HARRIS, D. D., Missionary Secretary, at 3½ P. M. Address on Mission Work at 7½ P. M.; an address by O. O. NORTH, Esq., on the same subject.

REV. DR. OSGOOD WILL PREACH IN the Church of St. John the Evangelist, West 11th-st., below 7th-av., morning and evening. Subject, 10½ A. M.—*Our Lord and the Woman of Canaan*; P. M. at 7½, *Home Life in the Great City*. Seats free to all.

REV. C. B. FORD WILL PREACH in John-street M. E. Church, between Nassau and William sts., on SABBATH MORNING at 10½. The Pastor, Rev. L. S. WEED, in the EVENING, at 7½. Subject—*John's Vision*. Seats free. All cordially invited.

REV. E. C. SWEETSER WILL PREACH in the Bleecker-street Universalist Church, corner Downing-st., THIS (Sunday) MORNING and EVENING. Morning subject—*The Miraculous Draught of Fishes*. Services begin at 10½ and 7½ o'clock.

REV. C. S. HARROWER, PASTOR OF St. Luke's M. E. Church, 41st-st., near 6th-av., will preach on SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Trustees in attendance to seat strangers.

REV. ISAAC WESCOTT, D. D. WILL preach in Plymouth Baptist Church, 51st., between 9th and 10th avs. SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9 and 2 o'clock. Baptism in the evening.

REV. J. F. ELDER, PASTOR, WILL preach on SUNDAY in the Madison-avenue Baptist Church, corner Madison-av. and 31st-st., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M.; Bible class in the lecture-room at 2½ P. M.

REV. MORGAN DIX, RECTOR OF TRINITY Church, will preach at Trinity Chapel SUNDAY, Feb. 25, at 7½ o'clock P. M. Subject—*Our Lord's Counsels of Perfection.*

REV. A. A. THAYER WILL PREACH AT the Fifth Universalist Church, Chickering Hall, No. 11 East 14th-st., SUNDAY, Feb. 25, at 10½ A. M. Afternoon service at 3 P. M.

REV. J. M. PULLMAN WILL PREACH at the Church of Our Savior, 35th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., SUNDAY MORNING. Subject—*Spiritual Healthfulness*. Evening service as usual.

REV. H. D. NORTHROP WILL PREACH in the West Twenty-third-street Presbyterian Church SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING at the usual hour.

REV. E. O. FLAGG, D. D., RECTOR of the Church of the Resurrection, will preach in the hall corner of 55th-st. and 3d-av. on SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock. Sunday-school at 2½ P. M.

REV. T. A. HOYT WILL PREACH SUNDAY, at 11 o'clock, in small chapel of New-York University, on Washington-square. Seats free.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH—18TH-ST., near 5th-av.—SUNDAY, morning prayer at 7½ and holy communion at 8. Rev. Dr. GALLAUDET will preach at 10½ A. M., and 2½ P. M., for deaf mutes, and Rev. C. T. WOODRUFF at 7½ P. M. Rev. Dr. PUTNAM will preach next WEDNESDAY EVENING, and Rev. Dr. MATSON next FRIDAY EVENING, in the course of sermons for Lent.

ST. IGNATIUS' CHURCH—7TH-AV., between 33d and 34th sts.—Rev. F. C. EWER, D. D., Rector.—SUNDAY services: 7 A. M., holy eucharist; 9 A. M., morning prayer; 10½ A. M., litany, second celebration and sermon; 7½ P.M., evening prayer. In the EVENING the Rector will deliver Lecture VII. in the course on *Anglican Worship in its Visible Aspect.*

SEVENTEENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between 1st and 2d avs.—SUNDAY, 25th inst., Rev. J. S. WILLIS, will preach morning and evening. Seats free. Mr. WILLIS will lecture in this Church MONDAY EVENING, 26th inst. Subject—*Social Aristocracy.*

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, BROOKLYN, Clinton-st., corner Carroll. Rev. T. S. DROWNE, D. D., Rector.—Services on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rev. J. W. DILLER, D. D., will preach in the EVENING. Strangers provided with free seats. Sunday-school at 3 P. M.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH, COOPER Institute, Room No. 24.—Preaching SUNDAY by Elder WM. STUART, from Philadelphia, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Subjects—*The Second Coming of Christ*, and *A Future Life by a Resurrection from the Dead*. All are cordially invited.

SEVENTEENTH-STREET BAPTIST Church, near 8th-av.—DOUGLAS RUSSELL, the Evangelist, will preach SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ and in the EVENING at 7½. Also every evening during the week at 7½.

SIXTY-FIRST-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between 2d and 3d avs.—Rev. W. H. BOOLE will preach in the MORNING, and the Pastor, Rev. JOSEPH PULLMAN, in the EVENING, at 7 o'clock.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH, NO. 18 West 24th-st.—Elder J. B. COOK will preach at 10½ A. M. Subject—*The Second Advent Essential to the Great Salvation*; and at 7½ A. M., subject—*The Path made Plain*. Meeting also at 3 P. M.

ST. JOHN'S M. E. CHURCH, 53D-ST., between Broadway and 6th-av.—Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. A. D. VAIL. Revival meetings each evening of the week except Saturday.

SERVICE OF SONG.—ASSOCIATION Hall, corner 4th-av. and 23d-st., SUNDAY EVENING, Feb. 25, at 7½ P. M., followed by a short address by Prof. BENJ. N. MARTIN, D. D.

ST. STEPHEN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Home Chapel, No. 29 East 29th-st., between Madison and 4th avs.—Service on SUNDAY, at 11 A. M. The Rector, Rev. Dr. PRICE, will preach. Seats free.

THE WASHINGTON-STREET METHodist Episcopal Church, Hoboken, New-Jersey, will be dedicated on SABBATH, Feb. 25, 1872. Rev. THOMAS GUARD will preach at 10½ A. M., Rev. JAMES S. CHADWICK at 3 P. M., and Rev. EDWD. G. ANDREWS, D. D., at 7½ P. M.

THE QUESTIONS THAT JESUS ANSWERED.—The eleventh lecture in this course will be delivered by Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., in the Church of the Holy Trinity, Madison-av. and 42d-st., SUNDAY, at 7½ o'clock P. M.

THE FIRST REPUBLICAN CHURCH holds its meetings during the month of March at Mohawk Hall, corner 16th-st. and 8th-av., New-York. SUNDAYS at 10½ A. M. MRS. SPRAGUE VOSBURG, present teacher. [illegible]

WESTMINSTER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West 22d-st., between 6th and 7th avs.—Preaching SABBATH MORNING by Rev. JOHN TEAS. Young People's meeting in the EVENING at 7½, in lecture-room. Strangers cordially invited.

ITALY.

Doings of Parliament—Municipal Affairs in the Capital—The Carnival—Movements in Roman Society—The Nation's Finances—The Promised Consistory—An American Work of Art.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ROME, Thursday, Feb. 1, 1872.

On the occasion of the reassembling of Parliament, after the Christmas vacation, not enough members could be gotten together to form a quorum. The drums have been beaten and the trumpets blown, and an appeal made to the feeling of shame and the sentiment of patriotism of the Deputies, to induce them to come to their work, and now with a hope of success. Some hang back because it is so difficult to find comfortable lodgings in Rome; some from fear of the small-pox, which is making many victims, and many from that feeling of lassitude and indifference which in the Italians is still so hard to overcome. And then to the rest is to be added the fact that we are in the Carnival, when all wish to have some kind of amusement. The Carnival, as we know it, lasts about eight days, or until the commencement of the Lent season. The Municipal Council was occupied at more than one session with the discussion of a question of no more importance than whether the ancient custom of the *barbers*, or horses tortured into half madness, to run in the Corso, on the last days of Carnival, should be kept up. The decision was in favor of keeping up the custom at least another year, and so natives and foreigners will see the horses run. The Carnival will be lively, with a renewal of much of the wild excitement of former years.

SOCIETY NEWS.

As for the social carnival, or that of balls and parties, in which we now are, the season has not been as animated as many expected and desired. Several of the patrician houses, such as the Doria and Pallavicini, have been thrown open; but many of the ancient aristocracy, following the fortunes of the Pope, have kept aloof from such reunions. The journals daily chronicle the movements of fashionable society. Much has been said of the happy success of the American family POLK, in establishing a neutral ground in their apartment in the Torlonia Palace. At the ball given by Mrs. and Miss POLK, a few nights back, besides the many sounding names that figure in the lists of the Roman nobility of the party of liberal sympathies, a number of representatives of the Papal and Absolute party were induced for the first time to come out. Among the most conspicuous may be named the Princess D'ARSOLI, the daughter by a second marriage of the Duchess DE BERRI and sister of the Duke DE BORDEAUX, the pretender to the French throne; and the Princess ROCCAGORGA, the wife of the Prince ORSINI. In the same family there are sometimes united several princely titles, which is apt to confuse us who have little skill in such lore. Beside these there were at the ball the Duchess DI SANT' ARPINO, the Duchess DI RIGUANO (Talbot-Doria) the Princess PALLAVICINI, the Princess BARIATINSKY, and so on with the brilliant list. There is promised a similar reunion next week at the ball to be given by Mrs. HIXON FIELD, of New-York, for some time resident here, in the Ruspoli Palace.

THE NATION'S FINANCES.

Leaving society, and returning to politics, it must be said that little headway is yet made toward turning into law the scheme of Signor SELLA, the Finance Minister, for the better regulation of the money affairs of the State. The plan of the Minister is still in the hands of the special commission, appointed by Parliament for its careful examination. The article in the scheme which proposes to confide to the four leading banks of the Kingdom the service of the public Treasury, encounters considerable opposition outside of the Legislature. The economies which are talked of as the principal advantage of the proposed measure, it is not believed will be sufficient to counterbalance the greatly increased political influence which would be given to these institutions of credit. The present paper circulation of the banks is about one thousand millions of francs, of which the Government enjoys a great part of the benefit. Signor SELLA proposes to increase the present issues in paper money to the amount of three hundred millions of francs, at the rate of sixty millions per annum for the period of five years. As is well known, his scheme of finance is laid out with reference to meeting the wants of the Treasury for that term. The amount of the public debt is now somewhat more than one thousand millions of our money, or about half that of the United States. The Italian funds never stood much better than now, either on the home or foreign market, and the desire is to avoid giving, by any act of legislation, a jar to the public credit.

THE PROMISED CONSISTORY.

The Pope has not yet held the consistory for making new Bishops. It is put off for a time. We are told by some of those who claim to keep the run of everything at the Vatican, that PIUS IX. has got his allocution ready, and that its phrases are uncommonly strong indeed; that this time the Pontiff has charged a gun which, when let off, will make a noise which will be heard all over the world. Meanwhile, committees of good Catholics from all parts continue to go to the Vatican, carrying such consolation, in the form of flattering words and presents, as, under the circumstances, it is thought will be most acceptable to the Holy Father. While Catholic organs everywhere are repeating the assertion that the Gerarch is a prisoner, and reduced to the last extremity, here, in Rome, the faithful are still talking about getting up a subscription to buy him a golden throne. Man is an animal of very irregular habits, and it cannot be expected that he will always be logical; but he should be sufficiently consistent not to expose himself to ridicule. At the moment his temporal sovereignty is taken away it is proposed, in mockery, to give the Pope a golden throne; when in his pretended poverty he asks for a fish, he receives a stone.

The Père HYACINTHE has been in Rome for several weeks, and it is understood that it is his intention to establish himself permanently here.

This week the first number of a weekly religious, scientific and political review, printed in the French language, and called the *Espérance de Rome*, made its appearance. It is to be the organ of the reform party in the Catholic Church in Rome itself, the centre of the vast field.

I spoke in a recent letter of the excellent work of art, nearly completed in the clay, by the American sculptor, Mr. FRANKLIN SIMMONS, of which the subject is "Iochebed, holding in her lap the infant Moses." It is gratifying to know that the merit of the work has found a prompt appreciation, and our own judgment confirmed, by the order given a few days ago, by Mr. NATHAN APPLETON, of Boston, to put the group into marble, at the price of $4,000. The sculptors seem to have better reason to be satisfied with the encouragement which they meet in the sale of their works, and at a liberal price, than do the painters. American taste, so far as it is exhibited in Italy, seems to run more to sculpture than might be expected; but whether among painters or sculptors established here, not much complaint is heard of a slow market for artworks.

ANGELICO.

Troubles of the North Carolina Democrats.

From the Raleigh, (N. C.,) Era, Feb. 20.

The dismemberment of the Democratic Party has begun already at the capital of the State. When the bill fixing the Senatorial Districts came up for consideration in the Senate, a prominent Democratic Senator arose in his seat and placing his hat upon his head in perfect contempt he said: "Mr. President, I leave this Senate Chamber never to return, but before I leave it, I denounce you all as an unworthy and corrupt body and set of men," and so, with his hat on his head, he stalked out of the Senate Chamber. Another Senator, foremost in their ranks, has declared that the bill fixing the Senatorial districts deprives the people of their just representation, and irrevocably defeats the Democratic Party next Fall.

How Law-Makers of Missouri Sacrificed Dignity for Railroad Passes.

From the St. Louis Democrat, Feb. 20.

In the matter of personal economy, Missouri has a Legislature of which she may well be proud. Between the date of the expiration of last year's passes and the issue of this year's, several members had occasion to travel over the Missouri Pacific Railroad. The gentlemanly conductor refused to recognize the old passes as valid for a free ride, and insisted on collecting the fares. This created such an amount of indignation in the Legislative breast that these honorable gentlemen thus imposed upon united in a complaint to the President of the road. Mr. BROWN, being fully aware of the extent to which his road was at the mercy of the omnipotent assemblage at Jefferson, asked for the number and names of the victims of his conductor's rigidity, and like a wise man refunded the sum of $144, which we are glad to learn has been distributed among the outraged members.

LAW REPORTS.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—FEB. 24.

By Judge Barnard.

Marshal vs. McGregor; motion granted.
Fuller et al. vs. Hunt et al.; order granted.
Buck vs. Buck; order granted.

By Judge Barrett.

Sherry vs. Lozier et al.; reference ordered.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

An adjudication in bankruptcy was granted by Judge BLATCHFORD, yesterday, against Andrew King Chandler, of Newburg, Orange County; case referred to a register. A similar adjudication, with reference of the case to a register, was granted against Albert F. Gescheidt, of Mount Vernon, Westchester County. Morris Harris, of New-York, was also adjudicated a bankrupt, and the case referred as above.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No. 116.—*The First National Bank of Bethel* vs. *The National Pahquioque Bank.*—Error to the Supreme Court of Connecticut.—The plaintiff in error failed, and a receiver was appointed under the fiftieth section of the Currency Act. The defendant in error brought suit to recover a debt of $90,000, which it had presented to the receiver, and which had been disallowed by that officer. The action was at common law, and process was served upon the receiver as the representative of the bank. The plaintiff in error claimed exemption from being sued, by virtue of the provisions of the Currency Act, and that the disallowance and rejection by the receiver of the bank of the claim, was a decisive adjudication of the claim; but the Court held otherwise, and the judgment was for the plaintiff there. It is here contended that the rights of the parties depend upon, and are to be ascertained from, statutes of the United States, and general principles of law applicable to the questions which arise upon the facts found; and the authority of the Controller of the Currency over the national banks, and the effect of his acts in respect to them, are to be determined exclusively by the laws of the United States. The action of the Controller of the Currency and of the receiver appointed by him in this case, is final, and no action is maintainable.

Goodrich, Averil and Brewster for plaintiff in error; O. S. Seymour for defendants.

No. 114.—*Sloughter, Administrator,* vs. *Gerson.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court for Maryland.—Gerson, through a ship-broker, sold to Sloughter, intestate, the steam-boat *Minna*, for $40,000, receiving in cash $15,000, and taking mortgages on the *Minna* and the *Chester*, another boat owned by the intestate, for the balance. When the mortgages became due, and unpaid, this proceeding was instituted to obtain a sale of the mortgaged boats. The defense was that the *Minna* was purchased upon the false representation that she drew only 3½ feet, that being the express and explicit understanding, for if she drew more water she could not be used for the purpose for which she was bought—to ply between Baltimore and various points on the Chester River, where a vessel drawing more than that could not run. The allegation was that the sale was made by means of deceit and fraud, and a cross bill was filed to set it aside, and for a return of the money paid. The Court found that the allegations of the defense were not proven, and the decree was for Gerson, and that the cross bill be dismissed. It is here urged that the evidence will reverse the decree when properly considered.

William Schley for appellant; B. W. Huntington for appellee.

No. 113.—*Edward J. Gay* vs. *United States.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the District of Louisiana.—Gay, a merchant and planter residing in Louisiana, placed on the steamer *Empire Parish* $5,000 in gold coin of the United States, to be delivered to him, as claimed, at his residence in the Parish of Iberville, within the Federal lines, but while in transit the money was seized by the Government and condemned, as money on its passage to Bayou Sara, beyond the Federal occupation, and within the rebel lines. The evidence was conflicting, but the District Judge, who knew the parties, concluded there was no unlawful destination intended, and ordered a restoration to the claimant. The Circuit Court, however, was of a different opinion, and when heard there the decree below was reversed, and the money was condemned as confiscated to the Government. It is here insisted that the evidence is strongly on the side of the claimant, and that in any case, any offense of the claimant had been obliterated by the various amnesty proclamations, and there was, therefore, no ground for the confiscation of the property at the trial and final decree.

E. T. Merrick for appellant; Assistant Attorney-General Hill for the Government.

No. 117—*Chew* vs. *Brumagen.*—Error to the Court of Errors and Appeals of New-Jersey.—This is simply a suit for the foreclosure of a mortgage, in which the defense set up is an action at law in New-York, upon the bond for which the mortgage was given, and its consequent extinguishment. The only ground for its being brought to this Court is the constitutional provision requiring full faith and credit to be given in each State to the public acts, records and judicial proceedings of other States, and the only statute in question in this case is that regulating the practice of the law in the State of New-York. And it is here insisted that the Courts of New-Jersey have declared in the case, in the most positive terms, that they were bound by this constitutional provision, and by the statute in question, and by the judicial determination of its provisions by the Courts of New-York, and that their decision was based upon and in entire harmony with all these. It is, therefore, urged that this Court has no jurisdiction to review the case.

John H. Reynolds for plaintiff in error; E. T. Green for defendant.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Decision by Judge Blatchford.

William A. Britton vs. *Benjamin F. Butler.*—This suit was brought in a State Court, and transferred to the United States Circuit Court. The declaration is in assumpsit on the money counts, and an account stated. The damages are laid at $15,000. The causes of action are alleged to have occurred at New-Orleans, on the 1st of September, 1862. The defendant pleads the general issue and two special pleas. To each of the special pleas a special demurrer is interposed by the plaintiff. The first plea avers that, from the 24th of February, 1862, until the 16th of December, 1862, the defendant held the rank of Major-General in the armies of the United States, and commanded in the Department of the Gulf, including the State of Louisiana, then declared to be under martial law; that, on the 1st of September, 1862, a person was captured by the forces under the defendant endeavoring to make his way from Natchez, then in possession of the enemy, to New-Orleans, and that there were found upon him two or more bills of exchange drawn by firms in Natchez on certain firms in New-Orleans. These bills the defendant took, collected the moneys on them, and turned the proceeds over to the United States Treasury. In justification of this, the defendant pleads the act of July, 13, 1861, forbidding all commercial intercourse between the States of Louisiana and Mississippi, with certain specified exceptions, one of which excepted such parts of Louisiana as might be in the occupation of the United States forces. The defendant contends that, by this act, the checks or bills of exchange mentioned were void instruments, and were subjects of confiscation. Judge BLATCHFORD, in his decision given yesterday, decides that even if the papers were void and subjects of confiscation, it gave no valid claim to the United States to collect from the drawers the moneys expressed on the bills. If the moneys were paid voluntarily by the drawers to the defendant on a demand for them, the bills being void instruments, their seizure could confer on the United States and on the defendant no title to receive or retain the moneys which they would not have had if the bills had never been seized or presented. There is no warrant for saying that the transaction, as set up in the plea, if one of seizure, was lawful. The mere declaration of war does not confiscate the enemy's property or debts due to an enemy; special enactments are requisite for this. The facts set up in the special plea, constitute no defense to the action. The demurrer to the first special plea, must therefore be allowed, with leave to the defendant to amend, on payment of costs. The second plea avers that the acts on which the plaintiff bases his action were committed by the defendant in pursuance of his duties as an officer of the United States; and that all acts so committed, the act of Congress of March 3, 1863, made lawful, unless action shall have been commenced within two years after the commission of the act or acts. Judge BLATCHFORD decides that an action of assumpsit like the present is not covered by the statute referred to, as it only provides a defence "for any search, seizure, arrest, or imprisonment made, done or committed, or acts omitted to be done," under, or by virtue of an order or authority of the President. The demurrer to the second special plea is therefore allowed, on the same conditions as the former.

BANKRUPTCY BUSINESS.

The following voluntary petition in bankruptcy was filed during the week ending Feb. 24: Daniel W. Adams. Adjudications in involuntary cases for the same period: New-York Bowling-green Savings Bank, S. Openheim, Annie M. Whitcomb.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Feb. 24.

FIRST BOARD.

5000 U. S. 5-20 C. '62 ... 112⅛	100 Quick. Pf. ... 37⅛
1,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '65 ... [illegible]	100 Mariposa Pf. ... [illegible]
[illegible] U. S. 5-20 C. ... [illegible]	200 Pac. M. S. S. Co. c. ... [illegible]
10,000 U. S. 6s, Cur. ... 114	50 do ... [illegible]
4,000 Va. 6s, Cons. ... 55	200 do...bet. call. [illegible]
2,000 Va. 6s, Def. ... 18	200 do ... [illegible]
2,000 do...bet. call. 17½	500 do ... [illegible]
5,000 N. C. 6s, old Bds. 34½	100 do ... [illegible]
5,000 do ... 34½	100 Am. Merch. U. Ex. [illegible]
6,000 do...bet. call. 34½	100 do ... [illegible]
2,000 Brook. 6s, W. L. 95¾	100 Adams Ex. b.c. [illegible]
1,000 Alb. & Sus. 1st ... 107	15 do ... [illegible]
1,000 M. S. S. F. Bds. 104	50 U. S. Ex. bet. call. [illegible]
2,000 Cen. Pac. G. bs. 102¼	100 L. S. & M. So. b. c. [illegible]
7,000 U. Pac. 1st ... 91	500 do ... 91
2,000 do ... 90⅞	300 do ... b3. 91⅞
5,000 U. Pac. L. G. ... 81½	100 Clev. & Pitts. guar. 90¾
1,000 U. Pac. 10s, Inc. 85¾	600 Chi. & N. W. b.c. c. 74¼
9,000 do ... 85	100 do ... 74⅝
1,000 Ill. Cen. Bds. ... 105	100 do ... 74¾
17,000 H. & St. J. 8s, C. 96	300 Chi. & N. W. Pf. ... 90⅞
5,000 Chi. & N. W. C. 94½	215 N. J. Cen. ... 110¼
5,000 Gt. West. 2d ... 89	100 Chi. & R. I. b. c. ... 110⅜
5,000 Chi., R. I. & P. 7s. 102¼	100 do ... c. 110⅛
3,000 St. L. & I. M. 1st. 95	500 do ... 110⅛
2,000 Mil. & St. P. 1st. 94	200 Mil. & St. Paul ... 55⅝
1,000 M. & St. P. 1st f. d. 90	100 do ... c. 55⅝
5,000 E. T., Va. & G. 1st. 107	200 do...bet. call. 55⅝
5,000 M. & St. P. 7 3-10 C. 98¼	100 do ... b30. 56
3,000 do ... 98¼	100 Mil. & St. Paul Pf. 77
10,000 Bost., H. & E. 1st. 39	30 Ill. Central ... 135
1,000 do ... 38¼	50 P., Ft. W. & C. guar. 97⅛
4,000 Del., L. & W. 2d. 100	200 Bost., H. & Erie ... 3⅞
2,000 P., Ft. W. & C. 2d. 101	50 Chi. & Alt., ex div. 117
5 Bk. St. of N. Y. ... 112	200 U. Pac. bet. call ... 32⅞
100 Canton Co. ... 81¼	100 do ... b3. 33
400 Cons. Coal of Md. ... 36⅞	700 do ... c. 33
10 Del. & Hud. Canal 120	600 do ... 33
800 West. U. Tel. ... 68½	200 do ... 32⅞
10 do ... 68⅝	500 Tol., W. & W. b. c. 75⅜
200 do. bet. call. b3. 68⅝	200 Ohio & Miss. b.c. c. 43⅝
300 do ... c. 68⅝	300 do ... 43⅝
600 Quick. Min. Co. ... 33	

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C. 115⅝	100 Wells-F. Ex. ... b.c. 64
13,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R. 114¼	10 Am. M. U. Ex. b.c. 68½
9,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65. 111⅜	500 N. Y. C. & H. R. ... 97
2,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, n. 110⅜	500 do ... s3. 97½
5,000 do ... 110⅜	200 Harlem. bet. call. 110
2,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67. 111⅜	100 L. S. & M. So. b. c. 91⅝
15,000 do ... 111¼	100 do ... b3. 91⅝
100,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 R. 107⅛	100 do ... s3. 91⅛
110,000 U. S. 6s, Cur. ... 114	100 do ... b2. 91⅛
1,000 Mil. & St. P. 7 3-10 Conv. ... 93¾	200 Clev. & Pitts. Gtd. 90½
	100 Chi. & N. W. Pf. b.c. 90⅝
100 Canton Co. ... 81¼	900 Union Pacific. b.c. 33⅛
100 W. U. Tel. ... s3. 68⅛	200 do ... s3. 33⅛
1000 do...bet. call. 68⅛	200 do ... 34
900 do ... 68⅛	600 do ... 34⅛
200 do ... b3. 68⅛	100 Chi. & N. W. ... 74⅝
1000 do ... 68⅛	100 do...bet. call. 74⅝
100 Quicksilver Pf. ... 37½	200 Tol., Wab. & W. ... 75⅛
100 do ... 37½	10 Morris & Essex ... 92⅝
200 Pac. Mail...b.c. b3. 58⅛	100 Ohio & Miss. b. c. 43⅛
700 do ... 58⅛	1000 do ... s30. 43⅛
100 do ... 58⅛	200 do ... b3. 43⅛
50 Adams Ex. ... opg. 91⅛	100 Alt. & T. H. Pf. b.c. 57

SATURDAY, Feb. 24—P. M.

The Bank return, although showing a further contraction of movement, was construed on the Stock Exchange as rather less unfavorable than was looked for. The loss on the Gold average is $1,698,800, and on Greenbacks $577,400. The Loans are down $2,424,800, and the general line of Deposits falls off $4,879,000. In point of Lawful Money, (Gold and Greenbacks,) the surplus over 25 ₽ cent. to Deposits and Circulation is now reduced to $2,590,525—or, $1,157,575 less than last week.

Money was in sharp demand among the Brokers at 7 ₽ cent., and this rate was paid as well in Gold as in Currency, with a commission, in some instances, to the lender. At the close of Bank hours there seemed to be less demand than in the forenoon, when borrowers, apprehending a stringency from Friday's experience, made haste to supply their wants.

The Gold Market was again firm at 110⅞@111 ₽ cent. in the morning, but as there was less apprehension of scarcity of supply after the Bank return, the rate weakened to 110⅞ ₽ cent. There is not much done on Saturdays in Foreign Exchange, but the rates today on London were called firm at 109½@109⅞ ₽ cent. 60 days, and 110½@110⅞ ₽ cent. short sight.

The Stock Market, after opening weak in prices and under some preference to sell the Railroads, in anticipation of tight Money, recovered a steadier tone after the Bank return, and prices generally showed some improvement on the late quotations of Friday. Pacific Mail Stock was especially strong, while most of the Western Railroads were in fair demand; closing as follows, as compared with the last bids of Friday Afternoon. The Public Funds and the Railroad Mortgages left off steady.

CLOSING PRICES—FEB. 24.

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States New 5s	108⅞	108⅞
U. S. 5-20s, '65s, May and Nov.	111⅛	111⅛
U. S. 5-20s, '67s, Jan. and July	111⅛	111⅛
American Gold	110⅞	110⅞
Bills on London, 60 days	109⅞	109⅞
N. Y. Central and Hudson	97	97⅛
N. Y. C. & Hudson Debt Ctfs.	92⅛	92⅞
Reading	114⅛	113⅞
Chicago and Rock Island	110⅛	110⅛
North-west Common	74⅛	74⅛
North-west Preferred	91⅛	90⅞
Pacific Mail	58	59⅛
St. Paul Preferred	77	77⅛
St. Paul Common	55⅞	56⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	43⅞	43⅞
Toledo and Wabash	75⅛	75⅛
Western Telegraph	68⅞	69
Erie	30⅞	31
Union Pacific	33⅞	34⅛
Lake Shore	91	91⅛

At the very close of the Hall of the Exchange, at 4 o'clock, (the Saturday hour for closing,) the speculation in the Railroads, &c., was steady.

UNITED STATES TREASURY.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 24, 1872.

Gold receipts	$1,015,798 25
Gold payments	1,445,898 77
Gold balance	74,193,232 15
Currency receipts	274,857 79
Currency payments	248,229 56
Currency balance	7,107,940 18
Customs	901,000 00
Canceled gold certificates sent to Washington	1,262,000 00

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—FEB. 24.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	97	97½
City 6s, new	100¼	100⅜
Camden and Amboy	125¾	126
Pennsylvania Central	63⅛	63¼
Reading	113⅞	114
Lehigh Valley	62¼	62½
Catawissa Preferred	46⅝	46¾
Philadelphia and Erie	26¾	27
Northern Central	39	39¼
Lehigh Navigation	43¼	43¾
Lehigh Gold Loan	92½	92¾

The sudden death of Mr. LE GRAND LOCKWOOD, this morning, was announced at the Stock Exchange, of which he was, for thirty years an active member, and the head of the present house of Messrs. LOCKWOOD & Co. In his long Wall-street career he was almost uniformly successful, and the eight years succeeding the outbreak of the war of the rebellion, one of the largest operators in the street in both Gold and Railway property. His credit was temporarily broken down and his fortune almost ruined in the panic that succeeded the "Black Friday" of Sept. 24, 1869, but he soon obtained a liberal extension from his creditors, and his well-known house has since been recovering its business and its losses. Mr. LOCKWOOD died at the age of fifty-two years.

The week's imports of Foreign Dry Goods have been to the specie value of $3,133,005; and of general merchandise, $4,895,259.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY'S FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND LAND GRANT BONDS,

BEARING EIGHT PER CENT. (8 p. c.) INTEREST, PAYABLE IN GOLD, FREE OF TAX.

AND IN DENOMINATIONS OF $1,000, $500 AND $100, can be obtained from the undersigned, or through the principal banks and bankers throughout the United States.

The attractive features of these securities are recognized in the fact that, although they have been but a short time on the market, they are nearly all absorbed, and but a small amount are now for sale.

They combine a perfect security with a liberal rate of interest. This interest account is made easy for, and easily borne by, the Company, through the operation of the Sinking Fund created from sales of the Company's land, which, in many cases, draw interest at the rate of ten (10) per cent. per annum. The security behind them is ample in every particular, as they constitute a first and only mortgage on a trunk line of railroad which will soon connect the City of St. Joseph, Mo., (an important railway centre,) with the Union Pacific Railroad at Fort Kearney, materially shortening the distance between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. In addition to this, the bonds have further security in the fact that there is included in the Mortgage the Company's magnificent Lands, amounting to 1,500,000 acres, known to be among the best in the United States. The Mortgage Indenture prohibits the sale of these Lands at less than Four (4) Dollars per acre, and payable to the Trustees under the Mortgage, for the clear and express purpose of retiring these Bonds. The amount thus realized exceeds the entire amount of Bonds which can be issued, and leaves the road, property and franchises free.

The Bonds have thirty years to run, with interest at Eight per Cent., free of tax, payable in February and August in each year.

Both principal and interest are payable in gold.

The principal in New-York. The interest in either New-York, London or Frankfort-on-the Main, at the option of the holder, without notice, and in the gold currency of the country in which they are presented. They are coupons or registered.

Trustees—Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

The present price of these Bonds is 97½ and accrued interest in *currency*, from Aug. 15, 1871. But they are receivable at par and accrued interest in payment for lands sold by the Company. The right is reserved to advance the present selling price without notice.

Maps, circulars, documents and full information furnished on application.

Though acting as agents for the sale of this loan, our firm buy and sell in their regular business the Bonds of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company, those of the Eastern Division eight per cent. (8s.) recently placed by us at 97½, being now quoted at from 101½ to 102½ and accrued interest.

TANNER & CO.,
Bankers, No. 11 Wall-st.

☞ Investors who are in search of a perfectly safe and highly profitable security, which can be obtained at a reasonable price, would do well to examine the claims of the First Mortgage 7 Per Cent. Land Grant Gold Bonds of the West Wisconsin Railway. These Bonds have only fifteen years to run, and are secured by a railroad already in successful operation, and by a land grant of 1,000,000 acres. Sold at 92½ and accrued interest in currency by WHITE, MORRIS & Co., No. 18 Wall-st., and GWYNNE, JOHNSTON & DAY, No. 16 Wall-st., who will furnish pamphlets and particulars.

SPORTING MATTERS.

An Important Week—Helmbold not Withdrawn—Sale of John Harper's Exchange—Metairie Course—Weldon's Stable.

The coming week will be an important one in its bearing upon the racing season of 1872, as Friday next will witness the closing of twenty-two valuable stakes. The Monmouth Park Association heads the list with eight, four for the Spring and the same number for the Summer meeting. The Saratoga Association announces seven, four for the first meeting and three for the second. The American Jockey Club comes next on the programme with three events to close for the approaching June meeting, and two for the Fall meeting of 1873. The Maryland Jockey Club, which has recently been chartered by the Maryland Legislature, presents the Bowie Stakes, four-mile heats, for 1872, and the Dixie Stake for 1873.

HELMBOLD.

The admirers of *Helmbold* will be gratified to learn that there is a strong probability of his continuance on the turf. In a note to the *Turf, Field and Farm*, Mr. BABCOCK writes that *Helmbold* struck his leg severely, producing much inflammation, which has since subsided, and he expects to commence working him again soon.

EXCHANGE.

JOHN HARPER, of Midway, Ky., recently sold to Mr. COOK, of New-York, his well-known chestnut horse *Exchange*, for the moderate sum of $500. *Exchange* is six years old, by *Endorser*, dam *Nantura*, (dam of *Longfellow*,) by BRAWNER'S *Eclipse*. *Exchange* ran five times last year, his best performance being at the Spring meeting of the Kentucky Association, when, carrying 110 pounds, he won, on May 24, the purse of $200 for all ages; making the distance, one mile and a half, in 2:38. This is within a quarter of a second of the fastest time on record.

THE METAIRIE COURSE.

All the indications point to a brilliant and successful Spring meeting at the Metairie Course, New-Orleans. The following gentlemen already have their well-known flyers on the ground and in active training: Gen. Buford, Mr. Sanford, Geo. Rice, Mr. Franklin, Mr. Cadwallader, Mr. Warwick, Mr. Harrison, Mr. Ball and H. Gaffney. SWIGERT'S stable is on the way, and Moore, Cottrill, Bacon, Babcock, Stone and Williamson are expected to arrive shortly from Mobile.

DR. WELDON'S STABLE.

Dr. WELDON has returned from Kentucky. He has added to his stable two most promising colts. One is *Generic*, a three-year-old bay colt, sixteen and a half hands, by *Lightning*, out of a sister to *Ruric*, by *Sovereign*. This colt is engaged in the Belmont, Travers, Kenner, Jerome and Dixie Stakes. The other is the two-year-old chestnut colt *Wartike*, by *War Dance*, dam by *Captain Beard*.

BASE-BALL NOTES.

Entries for the Championship of 1872—The Various Clubs Preparing for the Coming Season.

The entries for the championship of 1872 close May 1, and it is understood that the list will include the following six clubs: Athletic, Boston, Baltimore, Cleveland, Haymaker and Mutual. With the exception of the Chicago and Rockford Clubs, all of last year's nines will be in the field again, and to make up for the losses mentioned, there will be the Baltimore and the proposed Brooklyn clubs, whose organization will tend to centralize the interest in the game, since Cleveland will be the only representative of the West. There is considerable doubt at present concerning the Atlantics and Eckfords, but it seems likely that all the best players will unite to make up a first-class nine under the Eckford flag. At this time last year the Atlantics had equally good chances of getting together a good string of players and failed to do so through obstacles similar to those now existing. There are many unengaged players in Brooklyn, and it is certain that a new professional nine will be organized early in the Spring.

The Mutuals, of New-York, have succeeded in enrolling ten excellent players, the Club being now minus much of its former political character. Cummings, Mills, Start, Hatfield, Boyd, Pearce, Bechtel, Eggler and McMullin, will compose the new nine, with HICKS (late of the Eckfords) as change catcher. EGGLER was originally engaged by the Athletics, but the contract was canceled in accordance with the desire of the latter to reinstate SENSENDERFER.

A subscribed capital of $15,000 is the basis on which the Boston Club has retained all of last year's players, (BARROWS alone excepted,) and reinforced by the addition of LEONARD and F. ROGERS as outfielders. The players will, as before, be under the direction of HARRY WRIGHT.

To retain the championship won last year, the Athletics have added TREACY, MACK and McGEARY to a reservation of the best players of their old nine. McBRIDE will continue as pitcher, while FISHER will play second base, CUTHBERT right field, and TREACY left. Beyond this the arrangement of the players has not been settled.

Troy will be represented by the strongest nine, in individual strength, ever organized by the Haymaker Directors, who, with a capital of $30,000 to work on, have made up the following list: Zettlein, pitcher; Allison, catcher; McAtee, first base; Wood, second base; Nelson, third base; Force, short stop; King, left field; Gedney, centre field; Martin, right field, with Hodes, Bellan and Pinkham as substitutes, the chances of the Club being materially strengthened by the precautionary action of engaging an efficient reserve corps.

The Chicago fire has, for this season, banished the game from Illinois, but in Cleveland the West will have a powerful representative—the Forest City Club—including Wolters, J. White, Carlton, Sweeny, Sutton, Holdsworth, Heubel, Allison, and Pratt. It is absolutely certain that there will be no other professional club in the West.

Baltimore has selected eleven of the youngest and most reliable players in the profession, the list including MATTHEWS and CRAVER, E. MILLS, HIGHAM and PIKE on the bases, RADCLIFFE at short stop, YORK, HALL and FISHER in the outfield, with LENNON and CAREY as substitutes, the men being under the management of Mr. N. E. YOUNG. The grounds of this Club have been laid out at considerable expense, and are among the best in the country.

About $120,000 will, it is estimated, be invested in base-ball stock this season, the principal clubs having a subscribed capital varying from $10,000 to $30,000. The old system of co-operation seems to be rapidly wearing out, professionals preferring the certainties of stated salary.

The Mutuals pay Cummings $1,700; Mills, $1,500; Hatfield, Pearce, Start, Eggler, McMullin, each $1,200; Bechtel and Boyd, each $1,000; Hicks, $800.

The National Association meets in Cleveland next month. The consideration of proposed amendments to the rules will be the chief business of the session.

DRY GOODS.

Grand Exposition At Retail.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

Will make their Grand Exposition of

Spring Novelties,

ON

TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, & THURSDAY, 27, 28, AND 29 FEBRUARY.

A visit from friends, customers, strangers and residents of neighboring cities is respectfully solicited.

THE BUILDING WILL BE LIGHTED

Each evening until 9 o'clock.

BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

Paris Made Kid Gloves.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

Will offer on MONDAY, Feb. 26, a fresh assortment of

Alexandre's

Celebrated Paris

KID GLOVES,

In Ladies' one, two, three, four and six buttons.

Together with the

POPULAR CUFFED GLOVE.

ALSO,

Gentlemen's Plain and Pique Kid AND DOG-SKIN GLOVES,

In the LATEST and MOST DESIRABLE SHADES for SPRING.

BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

Will, on MONDAY, Feb. 26,

Make an immense display of

NOVELTIES

In all the various departments of their

Retail Store

AT AND UNDER OLD PRICES,

Notwithstanding the LARGE ADVANCE in all the EUROPEAN MARKETS.

If their customers and friends desire to avail themselves of this GREAT ADVANTAGE, an EARLY CALL will be necessary.

BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,

WILL OPEN

On MONDAY, Feb. 26,

NEW SPRING SILKS,

IN STRIPES, $1 12½, $1 25, $1 50, $1 75 and $2,

PLAIN COLORED SILKS,

IN NEW SPRING SHADES,

INCLUDING DELICATE TINTS FOR MORNING WEAR.

A SPLENDID LINE OF TRIMMING SILKS, TO MATCH, $1 25.

BLACK SILKS,

IN EVERY WELL-KNOWN MAKE, INCLUDING JAMES McCREERY & CO.'S "FAMILY SILK," GUARANTEED FOR DURABILITY.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,

WILL OFFER

On MONDAY, Feb. 26,

1,000 PIECES OF NEW SPRING FANCY PLAIDS, IN ALL COLORS, IMPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S WEAR, 30 CENTS PER YARD.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,

ON MONDAY, FEB. 26, WILL OPEN TEN CASES OF REAL LACES,

JUST RECEIVED PER LATE STEAMERS, CONSISTING OF REAL CHANTILLY SHAWLS, FROM $87 TO $500; REAL POINT APPLIQUE SHAWLS, IN NEW DESIGNS; REAL CHANTILLY SACQUES, IN THE LATEST STYLES; A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF CHANTILLY PARASOL COVERS, FROM $12 TO $75.

BLACK THREAD AND GUIPURE LACES, AT VERY LOW PRICES.

10,000 YARDS OF HAMBURG EDGINGS FROM AUCTION, FROM 10 CTS. PER YARD UPWARD.

ALSO, AN IMMENSE VARIETY OF VALENCIENNES MADE-UP GOODS, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,

WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, FEB. 26,

NEW STYLES IN LADIES' LINEN WALKING SUITS.

NEW STYLES IN LADIES' WHITE LAWN WALKING SUITS.

CHILDREN'S PIQUE DRESSES.

CHILDREN'S LINEN DRESSES.

INFANTS' LACE CAPS.

INFANTS' PIQUE WALKING COATS.

INFANTS' PIQUE CLOAKS.

LADIES' CHEAP NIGHT-DRESSES (TUCKED), $1 50.

LADIES' CHEAP CHEMISES (TUCKED), 75c.

LADIES' CHEAP SKIRTS (TUCKED), $1.

LADIES' CHEAP SACQUES (PUFFED AND TUCKED), $1.

LADIES' CHEAP DRAWERS (TUCKED), 75c.

FRENCH UNDER-CLOTHING.

NIGHT-DRESSES, CHEMISES, DRAWERS, SKIRTS AND SACQUES, JUST RECEIVED.

WALKING SUITS, DINNER, RECEPTION AND EVENING DRESSES MADE TO ORDER.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,

Will offer

ON MONDAY, FEB. 26,

A full assortment of

GROS GRAIN BONNET AND SASH RIBBONS, LADIES TIES, &c., &c.,

IN ALL THE NEW SPRING SHADES.

ALSO, SOLE AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED ORIGINAL JOUVIN KID GLOVE.

JUST RECEIVED, A FRESH ASSORTMENT IN ALL THE SPRING COLORS, INCLUDING DELICATE SHADES FOR EVENING WEAR, IN FROM ONE TO SIX BUTTONS.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,

Will offer,

ON MONDAY, FEB. 26,

A LARGE IMPORTATION OF LINEN GOODS,

JUST RECEIVED IN

BARNSLEY SHEETINGS, ALL WIDTHS, FROM 80 CENTS PER YARD.

8-4 BARNSLEY DAMASKS, (3 cases,) $1 PER YARD.

A FULL LINE OF RICHARDSON'S LINENS, IN EVERY QUALITY.

A LARGE LOT OF 5-8 AND 3-4 NAPKINS, AT VERY LOW PRICES.

HUCK TOWELS, FROM $1 50 PER DOZEN.

DOMESTIC GOODS IN SHIRTINGS AND SHEETINGS, OF EVERY WELL-KNOWN BRAND, AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!!

Union Adams & Co.,

NO. 637 BROADWAY,

WILL OFFER DURING THIS WEEK:

CLOTH GLOVES, LINED GLOVES,

WARM UNDER-SHIRTS and DRAWERS,

SHIRTS, COLLARS, CUFFS,

DRESSING HABITS, SMOKING JACKETS,

WITH A LARGE VARIETY OF FANCY GOODS,

AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS and blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Blank-books made to any pattern.

DRY GOODS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

BROADWAY AND 19TH-ST.,

NEW-YORK.

LADIES' AND CHILDRENS' OUTFITTING DEPARTMENT.

JUST RECEIVED,

FRENCH PLAIN AND EMBROIDERED UNDERWEAR.

NIGHT DRESSES, CAMISOLES, CHEMISES AND DRAWERS, CORSET COVERS. } Singly and in Sets.

CHILDREN'S EMB'D PIQUE SUITS AND DRESSES.

INFANTS' EMB'D MERINO CLOAKS AND HOODS.

LADIES' FRENCH EMB'D NAINSOOK MORNING ROBES.

FRENCH AND GERMAN SATIN, JEAN AND COUTILLE CORSETS.

BRIDAL AND INFANTS' WARDROBES COMPLETE, READY-MADE AND TO ORDER.

Mourning Department.

Now open, a complete stock of DRESS GOODS adapted to Spring and Summer wear,

FOR LIGHT AND DEEP MOURNING,

VIZ.:

BOMBAZINES, IMPERIAL SERGES, CASHMERES, TAMISE, HENRIETTA AND CREPE CLOTHS, BARRATHEAS, DRAP DE PARIS, ALPACAS, BRILLIANTINES, &c.

We would call particular attention to our magnificent assortment of plain and striped Silk, and Silk and Wool Grenadines.

Byzantines, Florentines, Gaze de Chambrais, Lawns, Organdies, Cambrics, Ginghams, Prints, &c.

ALSO.

A Fine Selection of Fancy Mourning Goods.

Bordered Handkerchiefs, Crepe and Lace Veils, Crepe, Muslin, Lace and Linen Sets, &c., &c.

FINE CARPETS.

FRESH IMPORTATIONS FOR

SPRING, 1872.

Now arriving by every steamer, an unusually large and choice assortment of

ELEGANT CARPETS,

Patterns and styles confined exclusively to our house.

French Moquettes,
Royal Wiltons, and
English Body Brussels,

Unusually fine in design.

CROSSLEY'S TAPESTRIES & VELVETS,

A large line of PRIVATE PATTERNS.

With a large general assortment of all goods belonging to a FIRST-CLASS CARPET TRADE.

Wholesale and Retail.

AT JACKSON'S MOURNING STORE,

Cor. Broadway and Waverley-place,

NOVELTIES IN SPRING GOODS.

Black Silks and Alpacas

A SPECIALTY.

A FULL STOCK OF

Suits and Bonnets.

A Great Bargain.

ONE CASE JAPANESE STRIPES, 27-INCH WIDE,

50 CENTS, WORTH 75 CENTS.

JACKSON'S,

COR. BROADWAY AND WAVERLEY-PLACE.

SOLINGER BROS.

MONDAY, Feb. 26, 1872.

IMPORTANT TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

CONTINUATION OF EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS.

1,000 Marseilles Counterpanes, slightly soiled, at $1, $1 97 and $3—worth $2, $4 and $8 50.

800 dozen Towels, all linen, slightly soiled, at $1 and $2 per dozen—worth $3 and $4.

Very fine Damask Towels, slightly soiled, at $3 per dozen—full value at $6.

Opening Attractive Styles of Swiss Muslins, Nainsooks, Jaconets, Victoria Lawns, Cambrics, Tarlatans, &c., &c.

Closing Out Black Crepe Cloth, 42 inches wide, at 39c.

ALL GOODS MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES.

WANTED—Saleswomen for Ladies' Underwear, Kid Gloves, Lace, and Suit Department.

SOLINGER BROS.,
CARMINE, CORNER BLEECKER-ST.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned is dissolved by mutual consent, dating from 1st inst. The accounts of the late firm are left with JOHN LACEY for settlement, who assumes the liabilities of the late firm, and continues in a general carpet trade at the old stand, Nos. 171 and 173 6th-av., corner of 12th-st.

J. S. ALLING,
JOHN LACEY.

FEB. 15, 1872.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the partnership heretofore existing under name of PALMER & BOND, at No. 247 Washington-st., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. F. A. Palmer will make all settlements, and continue the commission business at above place.

F. A. PALMER,
R. F. BOND.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between WM. B. HUMPHREYS and THEODORE T. FREEMAN, under the firm name of HUMPHREYS & FREEMAN, was dissolved Feb. 19, 1872, by mutual consent. WM. B. HUMPHREYS paying all debts and collecting all moneys due the firm.

JOHN MUNROE, SON OF OUR LATE senior, becomes a partner in our respective firms from this date.

MUNROE & CO., Paris.
JOHN MUNROE & CO., New-York.

JAN. 1, 1872.

AUCTION SALES.

SALE OF PUBLIC PROPERTY AT United States Arsenal, San Antonio, Texas, on the 4TH DAY OF APRIL, 1872. At the San Antonio Arsenal, will be sold to the highest bidder, the following ordnance and ordnance stores, viz.:

260 Rifled Muskets, Springfield, cal. 58.
43 Sabres, light, cavalry.
203 Non-com. officers' and musicians' swords.
642 Bridles, curb, cavalry.
1,164 Saddles, cavalry.
49,822 Spencer Carbine Cartridges, cal. 50.
4,808 Spencer Carbine Cartridges, cal. 52.
7,160 United States Centre-fire Cartridges, cal. 50.

Also gun-carriages and caissons, with limbers, sling-carts, spare wheels, cavalry and infantry accoutrements, horse equipments, and various other articles.

Catalogues will be furnished upon application to the Chief of Ordnance, United States Army, Washington, D. C., or to the undersigned. CLIFTON COMLY, Captain of Ordnance, commanding.

JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers.

THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA and Western Railroad Company will sell 100,000 TONS SCRANTON COAL at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 28, at 12 o'clock noon, at No. 26 Exchange-place.

SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BOKER'S BITTERS! BOKER'S BITTERS!

Nobody should be without a bottle of "BOKER'S BITTERS."

Since an experience of more than forty-five years has proved them to be by far the best and most efficacious Stomach Bitters, as well as a very agreeable and pleasant cordial. Beware of counterfeits, and buy only of respectable houses. L. FUNKE, Jr., Sole Agent, No. 66 Liberty-st., New-York. Post-office Box No. 1,029.

NEW-YORK STAMMERING INSTITUTE, No. 1 Irving-place, Profs. MANN and COLVIN, Managers.—Unparalleled success; good references; no pay until cured. Send for prospectus.

MARBLE MANTELS.

S. KLABER & CO., NO. 28 WEST 31ST-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.—Marble and marbleized mantles, monuments, head-stones; best variety; cheapest in the City; send for designs.

INSTRUCTION.

Mount Washington Collegiate Institute,

NO. 40 WASHINGTON-SQUARE (SOUTH.)

DR. GEO. W. CLARKE, PRINCIPAL.

Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE, Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1867. Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

MESDEMOISELLES CHARBONNIER'S French Protestant boarding and day school for young ladies, formerly the Pension Nieman-Allemayer of Paris. NO. 36 EAST 35TH-ST. French classes for ladies three times a week.

$2.50—WRITING, TWENTY-FOUR LESSONS; Book-keeping, Arithmetic, Grammar, Spelling, Languages privately taught. PAINE'S Business College, No. 62 Bowery. Ladies taught Book-keeping and Correspondence. No classes.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 20. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

THE MISSES HUBBARD'S SCHOOL, No. [illegible] East 28th-st. Winter session commences Feb. 1.

FRENCH LANGUAGE.—PRIVATE LESSONS in the evenings. Address A. B. C., Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N. Y.—Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. Dr.

ALONZO FLACK, CLAVERACK, N.Y.—Term opens March 22; both sexes; $300 a year.

FOR BOYS—SUPERIOR ADVANTAGES AT Riverview Academy, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

TEACHERS.

AN ACCOMPLISHED YOUNG LADY, teacher of French and Spanish, will give lessons at her own or at pupil's residence. Address M. L. A., No. 215 West 13th-st.

LESSONS IN ENGLISH, FRENCH, Latin, Greek, and mathematics, in afternoons and evenings; terms moderate. Address LOUIS RAGOT, No. 221 West 17th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT girl, a situation in a private family to take care of one or two children; can do plain sewing, and understands a little of Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine. Apply at No. 762 2d-av., between 40th and 41st sts.; ring top bell. Can be seen for a week.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, IN THIS CITY or Brooklyn, situations in one house for two first-class Swedish girls, speaking English; one as cook and laundress, the other for chamber work. Apply at No. 6 Bowling-green.

DRESS-MAKER.—A COMPETENT PERSON, who cuts, makes and trims handsomely ladies' evening, reception and walking dresses, wishes a few more engagements by the day in private families. Address No. 200 East 38th-st.

COLORED SERVANTS.

First-class cooks, chamber-maids, laundresses, waitresses, waiters, coachmen; City or country; constantly on hand. West Side Agency, No. 153 West 24th-st. SYDNEY T. JOHNSON, Proprietor.

A YOUNG PROTESTANT LADY DESIRES to give her services in return for a comfortable home and moderate salary as companion to an invalid or elderly lady; would be willing to assist in sewing and housekeeping; references given and required; country preferred. Address Miss S., Box No. 104 *Times* Office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A MOTHER and daughter, Protestants, as cook and waitress, in a private family; best City reference. Apply at No. 154 East 30th-st., third floor.

WANTED—BY A GOOD GERMAN WOMAN, a situation to do general house-work; is a plain cook, a good washer and ironer. Apply at No. 127 Norfolk-st., of M. Hild.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS GARDENER, (German, small family,) a first-class gardener's place; best recommendations. J. S., Box No. 672, N. Y.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—ON A FARM IN IOWA, A MAN and wife who understand dairying. Apply at No. 164 Nassau-st. Room No. 6.

AGENTS AND CANVASSERS WANTED to sell the Domestic Sewing-machine in New-York and vicinity. Apply at No. 90 Chambers-st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK; NONE BUT Protestants need apply. No. 39 East 22d-st.

NEWSPAPERS.

COMING OUT! FEB. 28, 1872.—THE FIRST NUMBER OF THE FIFTH-AVENUE JOURNAL; A Weekly Mirror of Art, Literature and Society.

This periodical is designed to prove A NEWSPAPER NOVELTY, inasmuch as it will fulfill the requirements of refined taste in the several departments of ILLUSTRATION, FICTION, ESSAY, and CRITICISM.

THE FIFTH-AVENUE JOURNAL will be a model of typographical skill, and, besides affording a choice variety of fresh, entertaining reading, will present from week to week a SERIES OF UNRIVALED ENGRAVINGS, by eminent European and American artists. Engagements have been made with some of the ablest WRITERS OF FICTION for a BRILLIANT SERIES OF ROMANCES, to be written expressly for this journal.

Among THE FIRST of these NOVELS will be A POWERFUL STORY OF NEW-YORK SOCIETY, drawn by a MASTER HAND from ACTUAL STUDIES.

THE FIFTH-AVENUE JOURNAL may be had of all news-dealers.

PRICE TEN CENTS.

FINE ARTS—AN ILLUSTRATED JOURNAL OF THE POLITE WORLD—Assisted by a brilliant corps of American and English writers, will make this journal a genuine organ of polite culture. Fifty cents a number—$5 a year. Fine Arts Publishing Company, No. 34 Bond-st. Editors—LAURA KEENE and EMMA WEBB NIVERT.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the EXTENSION OF LAFAYETTE-PLACE, southerly from Great Jones-street to Bleecker-street, in the City of New-York.—We, the undersigned Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit: First—That we have completed our estimate and assessment in the above-entitled matter, and that all persons whose interests are affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified according to law, to Walter Roche, Esq., our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, No. 32 Nassau-street, (Room No. 24,) in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of March, 1872. Second—That the abstract of our said estimate and assessment, together with the maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates and other documents which were used by us in making our report herein have been deposited in the office of the Department of Public Works in the City of New-York, there to remain until the 4th day of April, 1872. Third—That the area embraced by the assessment aforesaid is as follows: All those lots, pieces, or parcels of land situate, lying and being in said City, bounded by, included and contained within the limits hereinafter described, to-wit: Commencing at a point on the southerly side of Howard-street, distant one hundred feet westerly from the westerly side of Broadway, and running thence northerly, and on a line running parallel to Broadway, and distant one hundred feet westerly therefrom, to a point on said line, distant one hundred feet southerly from the southerly side of Broome-street; thence westerly on a line running parallel to Broome-street, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet westerly from the westerly side of Mercer-street; thence northerly, on a line running parallel to Mercer-street, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet southerly from the southerly side of Houston-street; thence westerly, on a line running parallel to Houston-street, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet westerly from the westerly side of Wooster-street; thence northerly, on a line running parallel to Wooster-street, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet southerly from the southerly side of Fourth-street; thence westerly, on a line running parallel to Fourth-street, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet westerly from the westerly side of South Fifth-avenue, formerly Laurens-street; thence north-westerly, on a line running parallel to said South Fifth-avenue, to the southerly side of Waverley-place; thence northerly, on a line running parallel to Fifth-avenue, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet northerly from the northerly side of Seventeenth-street; thence easterly, on a line running parallel to Seventeenth-street, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet easterly from the easterly side of Third-avenue; thence southerly, and parallel to Third-avenue, to the southerly side of Fifth-street; thence south-easterly, on a line running parallel to the Bowery, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet southerly from the southern side of Canal-street; thence westerly, parallel to Canal-street, to the centre line of Baxter-street; thence northerly, along Baxter-street, to the southerly side of Canal-street; thence north-westerly, on a line parallel to New Canal-street, to a point on said line, distant one hundred feet westerly from the westerly side of Elm-street; thence northerly, on a line parallel to Elm-street, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet southerly from the southerly side of Howard-street; thence westerly, on a line parallel to Howard-street, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet westerly from the westerly side of Broadway, and thence northerly, parallel to Broadway, to the point or place of beginning. Fourth—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a special term thereof, to be held at the Chambers thereof, in the new Court-house, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 22d day of April, 1872, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.—Dated New-York, Jan. 25, 1872.

WALTER ROCHE,
GRATZ NATHAN,
WILLIAM STUART,
Commissioners.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

BEST PRODUCE-STAND IN WASHINGTON Market for sale, with good-will and fixtures, safe, desks, &c.; twenty-two years established. Inquire on premises, of J. C. SCHANCK, opposite No. 18 West-st., New-York.

FINANCIAL.

8 PER CENT. GOLD.

INTEREST PAYABLE QUARTERLY.

FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX,

9 1-2 Per Cent. Upon the Investment.

SIXTY PER CENT. MORE INCOME THAN UPON GOVERNMENT BONDS,

AND AN UNDOUBTED SECUR[illegible]

FIRST MORTGAGE SINK[illegible] BONDS, (COUPON AND REGIS[illegible])

ISSUE LIMITED TO $16,[illegible]

In denominations of $1,000, $500 and $100,

OF THE

Logansport, Crawfordsville and South-western Railway, of Indiana.

Price 95 and Accrued Interest.

This Road, ninety-two miles in length, seventy of which are in actual operation, runs south-westerly from Logansport to Rockville, passing centrally through five of the wealthiest and most productive Counties of Indiana, hitherto without railway facilities, and penetrating for Twelve Miles at its Southern terminus the Celebrated Block Coal Fields of Parke County, it affords the shortest existing outlet to Chicago, Toledo, Detroit, Fort Wayne, Logansport and all other intermediate points for the Block Coal, (now in such large demand,) Lumber, Cattle, Grain and other surplus products of this rich Agricultural and Mineral section of the State.

For the present we offer a limited number of these First Mortgage Bonds at 95 and accrued Interest, in currency, or will exchange them for United States Bonds or other marketable securities at the rates of the day.

At the above price these Bonds yield to the investor 60 per cent. more income than the Bonds of the United States, and we unhesitatingly recommend them to all classes of investors as offering the most ample security and liberal returns.

Further and full particulars, with Pamphlets and Maps, furnished by us on personal or written application.

JONES & SCHUYLER,
NO. 12 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK,
FINANCIAL AGENTS OF THE COMPANY

STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS.
10 TO 20 PER CENT.

INVESTMENTS

IN

CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,
RAILROAD BONDS,
INSURANCE AND BANK STOCKS,
CITY RAILROAD STOCKS,
GAS-LIGHT STOCKS, &c., &c.

FOR SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENT AT THE LOWEST MARKET RATES. FOR SALE BY

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
BANKER, STOCK BROKER and AUCTIONEER,
NO. 43 PINE-ST.

N. B.—Strictly first-class investment securities paying large rates of interest, a specialty with this house for many years, and always kept on hand.

Montclair Railway Company,

NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

The Coupons and registered interest due March 1, 1872, on the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, will be paid at the office of Messrs. LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER, No. 10 Wall-st., on and after that date.

H. R. LOW, Treasurer.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned, the Mayor of the City of St. Louis, at his office, City Hall, until 12 o'clock noon, of the 20th day of March proximo, for the purchase of

FIVE HUNDRED ST. LOUIS CITY WATER BONDS,

issued by authority of an act "To authorize the City of St. Louis to issue and dispose of additional bonds to enable it to extend and protect its Water-works," approved Feb. 2, 1872.

These bonds are for $1,000 each, to be dated April 1, 1872, having twenty years to run with interest at the rate of six per cent. payable semi-annually on the 1st day of April and October respectively, in gold coin of the United States, in the City of New-York, where the principal is also made payable in gold coin.

The net revenue derived from the Water-works is pledged by law for the redemption of the bonds now offered, both principal and interest, in the same manner as the bonds heretofore issued under the acts approved March 13, 1867, and March 25, 1870.

Bids will be received for any number of the bonds in sums of $5,000 and upward, and the proposals will be publicly opened in the office of the Mayor, on the day and time named.

The Mayor reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if in his opinion, the bids received be not satisfactory.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for St. Louis Water Bonds," and addressed to the Mayor.

The law authorizing the issue of the bonds, can be seen on application at the Mayor's office.

Bids may be made payable in the issue of the National Banks, or the currency of the United States.

The bonds will be delivered in the City of St. Louis to the purchasers, whose bids are accepted, upon the 1st day of April, 1872, to be paid for when delivered.

Five per cent. of the amount in money or certified bank check, will be required to accompany each bid, to insure compliance with the same.

JOSEPH BROWN, Mayor.
Attest: JNO. J. FITZWILLIAM, Register.
ST. LOUIS, Feb. 10, 1872.

PROPOSALS FOR BONDS.

Holders of bonds of the PORT HURON AND LAKE MICHIGAN RAILROAD COMPANY, bearing the traffic guarantee of the Great Western Railway Company of Canada, are hereby informed that the sum of $4,902 64 has been applied from traffic to the 31st December, 1871, by the said Great Western Railway Company of Canada for the purchase of bonds at no more than par, for which proposals will be received by the undersigned at his office at Hamilton, Ontario, Canada, until the 20th day of March next.

JOSEPH PRICE, Treasurer, &c.,
Great Western Railway Company.
FEB. 19, 1872.

NEW-YORK AND MAHOPAC RAILROAD.

The annual meeting of this Company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company in New-York, No. 69 Wall-st., on WEDNESDAY, March 13, inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

ED. SAPORTAS, President.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 22, 1872.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

INDIANAPOLIS, CINCINNATI AND LAFAYETTE RAILROAD COMPANY.—NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—A majority of the stockholders having signed the agreement of the 4th January inst., the undersigned have assumed the trust conferred upon them. They now give notice that the privilege of signing the agreement referred to for the reorganization of the Company and the protection of the interests of the parties thereto, will terminate in thirty days from the date hereof.

Lists may be found and further information obtained at the offices of either of the Trustees.

JOHN S. KENNEDY,
No. 41 Cedar-st., New-York.
JOSEPH S. FAY,
No. 13 Exchange-st., Boston.
JOSEPH C. BUTLER, Cincinnati, Ohio.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 29, 1872.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 15, 1872.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, March 6 next, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

The transfer-books will be closed from the evening of 26th inst. until March 7.

GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

NEW-AMSTERDAM FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that I, the subscriber, appointed by the Supreme Court Receiver of the estate, funds and effects of the New-Amsterdam Fire Insurance Company of New-York, do hereby call a general meeting of the creditors of the said Company, at my office, No. 173 Broadway, New-York City, on the 4th day of March, 1872, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, where all accounts and demands for and against such Corporation, and all its open and subsisting contracts, will be ascertained and adjusted as far as may be, and the amount of moneys in the hands of the Receiver declared.

BERNARD CASSERLY, Receiver.

A SAFE INVESTMENT PAYING over 11 per Cent. on the amount invested.

BONDS OF CASS COUNTY, MO., 10 per Cent., half yearly, payable in New-York City. Value of property over $15,000,000.

Price, 87½ and accrued interest.

Also,

Other safe and desirable investment securities.

FITCH & ELLIS, Bankers,
No. 11 Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.

Howes & Macy, Bankers,

NO. 30 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

Offer the same facilities to Depositors as Incorporated Banks, and allow Interest on daily Balances at the rate of Four per Cent.

Collections made on any point at current rates, with immediate returns.

Special attention paid to choice Stock, Bonds, &c., &c., for Investors.

WALKER, ANDREWS & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 14 WALL-ST.,
ANDREWS & CO., PARIS.

Sterling Exchange and Travelers' and Commercial Credits on UNION BANK OF LONDON.

Franc do. on Paris House.

Bonds, Stocks and Gold bought and sold on commission.

Loans negotiated. Deposits received at interest.

PROPOSALS FOR $425,000 STOCKS AND BONDS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Controller's office, new County Court-house, City of New-York, until SATURDAY, March 2, 1872, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of $425,000 of Stock and Bonds of the City of New-York, to wit:

Dock Bonds, authorized by chapter 574, section 6, laws of 1871, payable Nov. 1, 1902, $250,000.

Additional new Croton Aqueduct Stock, authorized by chapter 230, laws of 1870, payable Aug. 1, 1900, $175,000.

Said Stock and Bonds will bear interest at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, payable on the 1st day of May and November, in each year.

The proposals will state the amount of Stock and Bonds desired, and the price per $100 thereof; and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the Controller the sums awarded to them respectively, together with any premiums thereon, when they will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the sums awarded to them, bearing interest from the dates of payment.

Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Stocks and Bonds of the City of New-York," and inclosed in a second envelope addressed to the Controller.

No bids will be considered at less than par.

The right is reserved on the part of the Controller to reject any or all of the bids, if in his judgment the interests of the Corporation require it.

ANDREW H. GREEN, Controller.
City of New-York, Department of Finance, Controller's Office, Feb. 23, 1872.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE Scrip of all issues wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st., corner William-st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

GERMAN UP-TOWN SAVINGS BANK.
CORNER 55TH-ST. AND 3D-AV.

Total assets Jan. 1, 1872	$1,069,650 68
Amount due depositors Jan. 1, 1872	1,029,572 66
Interest credited depositors, Jan. 1, 1872	24,213 40
Surplus on Jan. 1, 1872	15,864 62
	$1,069,650 68

Interest at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum will be paid on all deposits from the first of each and every month.

CHRISTIAN SCHWARTZ, President.
CHARLES SCHAFFNER, Secretary and Treasurer.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 23, 1872.

A Dividend of Twenty per Cent. will be paid to the depositors of the Ocean National Bank, on and after the 28th inst.

H. R. HULBURD,
Controller of Currency.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF SIXTY-TWO VALUABLE LOTS, SITUATE ON 8TH, ST. NICHOLAS AND 9TH AVS., THE BOULEVARD, 123D, 124TH, 125TH, 126TH AND MANHATTAN STS.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, March 5, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the undersigned executor and executrix of James R. Walter, deceased:

Twenty-one lots, comprising the entire block bounded by the 8th and St. Nicholas avs., 123d and 124th sts.

Sixteen lots in the block bounded by 123d, 124th and Manhattan sts., St. Nicholas and 9th avs.

Six lots east side of 9th-av., commencing on north-east corner of 125th-st.

Four lots, south side of 126th-st., 100 feet east of 9th-av.

Five lots on Manhattan-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

Seven lots at the junction of Manhattan and 125th sts.

One lot, north-east corner of the Boulevard and 124th-st.

The above-described lots being in the immediate vicinity of the Morningside Park, and fronting on the plazas formed by New-av., St. Nicholas-av., Manhattan, 123d and 124th sts., and by 9th-av., Manhattan and 125th sts., are most desirably located, and rapidly enhancing in value.

TERMS—Seventy-five per cent. of the purchase-money may remain on bond and mortgage.

SALE PEREMPTORY TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER.

THOMAS H. WALTER, Executor,
HARRIET A. WALTER, Executrix,
Of the estate of James R. Walter, deceased.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers.

WM. TRIST BAILEY, Auctioneer.

BY V. K. STEVENSON & SON, AUCTIONEERS and Real Estate Brokers, No. 11 Pine-st. V. K. STEVENSON & SON give special attention to the general care and management of estates, renting property, &c.

THURSDAY, March 7, 1872,
at 12 o'clock,
At the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, in pursuance of a decree of partition.

SUPREME COURT SALE,
By Addison Thomas, Referee, of
FOURTEEN CENTRAL PARK AND GRAND BOULEVARD LOTS,

bounded by the Grand Boulevard, (old Broadway,) 10th-av., 76th and 77th sts. This property lies in the heart of the great west side, with Central Park and the Zoological Gardens east of it, and the Riverside Park, the Hudson River and Riverside Boulevard on the west. Most of this very valuable property can be improved at once, and the position of the land is high, dry and healthy.

TERMS LIBERAL. For maps and particulars apply to ADDISON THOMAS, Referee, No. 6 Wall-st.; CHARLES E. WHITEHEAD, plaintiff's attorney, No. 61 Wall-st., or to V. K. STEVENSON & SON.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY ON WILLIAM, FULTON AND ANN STS., KNOWN AS THE "NORTH DUTCH CHURCH," TO BE LEASED BY AUCTION.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will lease by auction, on TUESDAY, Feb. 27, 1872, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) N. Y., if not previously disposed of by private negotiation: By order of the Collegiate Reformed Protestant Dutch Church of New-York City—The valuable plot of ground, known as the site of the "Old North Church" in this City, together with the building thereon, bounded by Fulton, William and Ann sts., for the term of twenty-one years from the 1st of May next, with covenants for two renewals of twenty-one years each. Size as described on diagram.

Further particulars may be obtained, and the form of the lease examined at the office of the treasurer of said church, Mr. JAMES PHYFE, No. 103 Fulton-st., New-York.

For maps, &c., apply at the auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF THE VALUABLE PROPERTY KNOWN AS NOS. 118, 120 AND 122 ELM-ST., NEAR CANAL-ST.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Feb. 27, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, 111 Broadway:

ELM-STREET.—The three lots of land situate on the westerly side of Elm-st., between Canal and Howard sts., and known as Nos. 118, 120 and 122 Elm-st. On the property is a large three-story brick building, formerly used as a distillery; is well and substantially built, and suitable for manufacturing purposes.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

SPLENDID 5TH-AV. AND CENTRAL Park lots, TUESDAY, March 5, 1872, at 12 M., at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

5th-av. and 85th-st., one lot s. e. corner.
5th-av. and 90th-st., one lot, s. e. corner.

ALSO,

East 51st-st., superb "French flat" house, No. 166, between 3d and Lexington avs.; a complete specimen of the French system.

Clinton-st., brick houses, Nos. 48 and 50, between Rivington and Stanton sts.

JOSEPH MCGUIRE, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON FRIDAY, March 1, 1872, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, under direction of Gratz Nathan, Esq., referee, the front and rear house, No. 222 Mulberry-st. Maps at auctioneer's office, No. 87 Cedar-st.

CROTON POINT REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.—The estate of the late Dr. RICHARD UNDERHILL, on Croton Point, will be offered for sale at auction in the month of June next.

HENRY WOOD, Administrator.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT MODERN HIGH-stoop four-story house in 33d-st., near 5th-av.; terms easy. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

WHARF AND STORES,
KNOWN AS
WALL-ST. STORES
A, B, C, D AND E,
ADJACENT TO WALL-STREET FERRY, BROOKLYN.

For sale or to lease, on favorable terms; 243 feet front on the river, extending back to Furman-st. Apply to

HORACE S. ELY,
NO. 29 PINE-ST.

LOTS FOR SALE.

57th-st.—2 lots near 6th-av.
57th-st.—2 lots near 6th-av.
57th-st.—9 lots, between 6th and 7th avs.
58th-st.—1 lot, running through street to street.
58th-st.—4 lots, near 5th-av.
58th-st.—2 lots n. s., near 5th-av.
59th-st.—2 lots, near 5th-av. and opposite Central Park.
62d-st.—4 lots, between 5th and Madison avs.
56th and 57th sts.—2 lots, running through, near Madison-av.
62d-st.—Lots between Madison and 4th avs.
63d-st.—4 lots, between Madison and 4th avs.
63d-st.—3 lots, between 5th and Madison avs.
64th-st.—5 lots, between 5th and Madison avs.
67th-st.—2 lots, between Madison and 4th avs.
69th-st.—4 lots, between 5th and Madison avs.
80th-st.—5 lots, between Madison and 4th avs.
80th-st.—4 lots, between Lexington and 3d avs.
83d-st.—4 lots, between 5th and Madison avs.
85th-st.—3 lots, between 5th and Madison avs.
89th-st.—3 lots, between 5th and Madison avs.
92d-st.—Lots between 5th and 4th avs.
93d-st.—3 lots, between 5th and Madison avs.
110th and 111th sts.—Between 5th and Madison avs.
114th and 115th sts.—Between 5th and Madison avs.
Madison-av.—Near 37th-st., 33.8x100.
Madison-av.—Murray Hill, 2 lots on a corner.
Park-av.—Corner 41st-st., 4 lots.
3d-av.—Near 42d-st., 100x100.
Near the Grand Central Depot—42d-st. and 4th-av., a handsome plot, suitable for a hotel.
5th-av.—2 large plots on 5th-av., below 55th-st.
5th-av.—Opposite the Central Park, single or together.

For full particulars apply to
E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine-st.

THE OWNERS OF THE FOLLOWING desirable houses are desirous of selling, and we would call the attention of purchasers to them particularly:

No. 49 East 10th-st., 4 stories, 28x60, with extension.
No. 40 East 12th-st., extra deep.
Nos. 30, 32 and 34 West 14th-st., through to 13th-st.
No. 20 East 20th-st., 25x60, 3 stories.
No. 44 East 21st-st., 25x65, 4 stories.
No. 62 West 21st-st., 24x58 feet.
No. 115 East 26th-st., 20.6x55, 3 stories.
No. 161 West 34th-st., extra wide and deep.
No. 3 East 30th-st., 21.6x55, lot 113 feet.
No. 115 East 34th-st., with dining-room extension.
No. 43 East 41st-st., medium sized.
No. 153 East 46th-st., 4 stories, medium sized.
No. 56 West 46th-st., 20x55, 4 stories, furnished.
No. 43 West 47th-st., first-class, full sized.
No. 231 West 52d-st., 20x46, lot 100.5.
No. 69 West 53d-st., 22x55, 4 stories.
No. 159 East 58th-st., medium sized.
No. 137 East 60th-st., 22x58, brown stone.
No. 93 Lexington-av., 23.9x60, 3 stories.
No. 17 Park-av.

Further particulars of E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., and No. 35 East 17th-st., Union-square.

FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN,
No. 90 Broadway, corner Wall-st.,

Offer their services in all matters pertaining to buying, selling, leasing, renting and appraising real estate, also in the management of estates. Entire charge taken of houses, stores, &c. The attention of owners going abroad for a period of time is particularly called to this last branch of the business.

Refer by permission to
Messrs. BROWN BROS. & CO., WM. E. DODGE, Esq.

FOUR STORY, ENGLISH BASEMENT, on 9th-st., near 5th-av., $23,000; four story, brown stone, on 20th-st., near 5th-av., $55,000; take country-seat in exchange.

Handsome four story, brown stone, near 5th-av., $30,000; on Murray Hill, extra large house, same location, $60,000; an elegant corner on 5th-av., at a low figure.

Also others,
IN ALL LOCATIONS AND AT PRICES TO SUIT EVERY PURCHASER.

SLADE & STAFFORD,
NO. 23 UNION-SQUARE.

Several desirable CITY PROPERTIES IN EXCHANGE for country-seats.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS.

Nearly a block on the east side for sale. Terms easy.

Address OWNER, Box No. 2,100 Post-office.

VERY DESIRABLE.—THE OWNER OF a four-story high-stoop brown-stone front house, situated in 60th-st., near Central Park, in consequence of leaving the City, offers for sale at a bargain his residence, size 22x58, newly furnished with costly moquet carpets, satin furniture, pictures, mirrors, &c., all first-class, furniture costing $8,600. Price for the whole, $35,000. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., and No. 35 East 17th-st.

BY BLACKWELL & CO., NO. 55 Liberty-st.

West 20th-st., three-story brick, 25x45x100, $14,000.
West 21st-st., three-story brick, 25x40x100, $14,000.
West 47th-st., three-story brown stone, 17x50x100, $20,000.

Also, a variety of low-priced houses, ranging from $12,000 to $20,000.

THE FOLLOWING FIRST-CLASS houses for sale: No. 5 East 30th-st., No. 55 West 34th-st., No. 46 West 35th-st., No. 6 East 41st-st., No. 25 West 46th-st., No. 43 West 47th-st., No. 12 East 48th-st., Nos. 15, 21 and 25 West 52d-st., No. 13 East 53d-st., No. 8 East 54th-st., (with stable,) Nos. 11 and 27 West 56th-st., and No. 1 East 62d-st. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE, CHEAP—DESIRABLE IMproved property in Bleecker-st., near Christopher, $16,500; Hudson-st. and Abingdon-square; 19th-st., west of 6th-av., $12,500; cottage and stables in 150th-st., near St. Nicholas-av., $4,000; also vacant lots in desirable locations. Apply at the owner's, No. 603 Hudson-st.

A FIFTH-AV. HOUSE IN A PROMINENT location, near 14th-st., with an extra wide lot, and stable lot in side street, for sale or to lease for a term of years, or would be altered to suit any business, and leased upon reasonable terms. House four stories high, 26x98 feet. FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT RESIDENCE, with carriage-house, hot-house, and grounds beautifully laid out, on 152d-st., near St. Nicholas-av.; fine view of the river; with sixteen valuable lots. Seventy per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage.

DYE & CURTISS, No. 508 6th-av.

FIFTY-FOURTH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—25x100 feet, with handsome ten-roomed cottage thereon, in elegant and complete order; hot and cold water; in fee; $22,000; a bargain.

V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

A HOUSE, NO. 107 EAST 60TH-ST., BETWEEN 4th and Lexington avs.; first-class finished in hard-wood; hall and stairway wainscoted in marble; size, 20x52½x100; will be sold cheap and on reasonable terms. Apply to

GEO. M. SIMONSON, No. 1,269 Broadway.

EAST AND WEST OF THE CENTRAL PARK.—For sale—vacant lots for improvement, investment or speculation, by the block or single lot, on all the avenues, boulevards, and intersecting streets, at lowest market prices. Apply to ISAAC HONIG, No. 25 Pine-st.

FORTY-SEVENTH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—A very nice three-story high-stoop brown-stone house, perfect order, price reasonable; do. on 55th, 46th, 44th, 38th, 35th and 22d sts.; $18,000 to $30,000.

W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

WANTED—ROOMY HOUSE, HOUSEKEEPING flats preferred. Will give in part payment equity in excellent four-story small house and suburban building lots. Owners only, apply at No. 416 West 33d-st.

DESIRABLE BUSINESS PROPERTY for sale by BLACKWELL & CO., No. 55 Liberty-st.

Park-place, Barclay-st., Fulton-st., 3d-av., and a valuable leasehold on Bond-st.

FOR SALE.—NO. 23 WEST 9TH-ST., WELL built and neatly arranged four-story English basement house in beautiful order throughout; will be sold low and on easy terms. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 35 East 17th-st., and No. 3 Pine-st.

A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY HIGH-stoop brown-stone house on 38th-st., near 5th-av., will be sold for less than its value, as the owner has no longer any use for it. Apply to ISAAC HONIG, No. 25 Pine-st.

A DESIRABLE HOUSE FOR SALE in 17th-st., near Union-square; four story, brick and brown stone, 25x64x100. Only $35,000.

WARD & OGDEN,
BROADWAY, CORNER 17TH-ST.

AN OPPORTUNITY.—FOR SALE, NEAR 5th-av., in 51st-st., four-story brown-stone house, 22x60x100; College lease; price an object.

WARD & OGDEN,
BROADWAY, CORNER 17TH-ST.

FIFTH-AV., ABOVE 46TH-ST.—A FIRST-class corner house, 28 feet front, for sale low, with or without extra lot and stable. Also, elegant houses, Nos. 714, 718, 783 and 785 5th-av., 22 to 30 feet front. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FIFTH-AV.—THE FINEST CORNER plots and single lots below and fronting the Park; also, 45th, 51st, 53d, 56th, 57th, 65th, 67th, 69th, 75th, 77th, 81st, 82d, 86th, 92d, 96th and 99th sts. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

A FINE BROWN-STONE HOUSE, four story high stoop, 22x55x100, superior order, between 5th and Madison avs. on Murray Hill; price low; with or without furniture.

W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—NEAR 5TH-AV., IN 32D-ST., four-story brown-stone house, 25x52x100, with or without furniture; altogether first class; price reasonable.

WARD & OGDEN,
BROADWAY, CORNER 17TH-ST.

FOR SALE, VERY CHEAP, OR EXCHANGE, finest four-story brown-stone house, 74th-st., near Madison-av.; none handsomer.

FRANKFIELD, No. 323 8th-av.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—HOUSE NO. 22 Beach-st., opposite St. John's Park Depot; suitable for boarding-house, commission merchant, &c.

H. W. COATES, No. 42 Pine-st.

MADISON-AV.—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE, an elegant four-story brown-stone house, full size, all improvements; built for owner's own occupancy. For sale by BLACKWELL & CO., No. 55 Liberty-st.

DYCKMAN ESTATE.—SEVERAL OF the choicest plots fronting on Broadway, Seaman-av., Cooper and adjacent streets, for sale by H. W. COATS, No. 42 Pine-st.

A FREE REGISTER, WITH PARTICULARS of 2,000 houses and building lots for sale and to let, containing City map, &c., &c. Apply to V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BROWN-stone house, No. 121 West 38th-st., modern improvements; terms easy.

R. P. BERRIEN,
No. 102 South 5th-av.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—FURNISHED or unfurnished, a three-story brown-stone house, in order, and all improvements; Bowen-place, No. 205 West 33d-st.

A. H. HORTON.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

AT GENEVA
FOR SALE.

The residence of the late P. F. Pistor, situated on Main-st., in the most central and agreeable portion of the beautiful village of Geneva, N. Y.

The house is substantially built of brick, contains fourteen rooms; is large and commodious; has a fine cellar, and furnished with all the modern conveniences; stable, with outbuildings, complete.

The ground contains about two acres, with good garden, and well supplied with choice fruit, &c. The whole property is in perfect order. For particulars apply to G. W. FABER, No. 2 Beaver-st.; or to

BLACKWELL & CO.,
No. 55 Liberty-st., New-York.

CHARMING SUBURBAN COTTAGE residence, forty-two minutes from Liberty-st.; easy and comfortable access, at about stage fares; choice of depots and double-track roads; house has twelve rooms; modern design and fittings; extra large lot, with fruit, vines, garden lawns, &c.; location desirable, and improving in value; best part of Elizabeth, seventy per cent. can remain. For particulars apply to West Elizabeth (Central Railroad) depot, close by, or address OWNER, Box 235 Post-office, New-York.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLY-LOCATED house and lot at Keyport, N. J., only 300 yards from the landing; house is nearly new; contains eight nice rooms, closets, cellar, &c.; lot, 56 by 100 feet, with a good well, cistern, &c.; price only $2,700, if sold before April 1. For further particulars, call on or address G. MACKEY, care of B. Fouids, No. 89 John-st.

A MOST MAGNIFICENT

COUNTRY RESIDENCE

WITH ABOUT FIFTY ACRES OF GROUND,

FOR SALE.

The subscriber will sell his most charming residence, completely furnished entirely new. Furniture made to order; carpets by Sloane, with all the household furniture very complete.

The house of itself is A PERFECT GEM, contains sixteen rooms, located on a LAWN OF ABOUT THREE ACRES, with walks laid out in most beautiful order.

The farm is watered superbly with ponds and brooks, and is stocked with cows, horses, poultry, agricultural implements, and everything requisite for conducting a farm on the most approved principles.

The place has a TROUT POND OF ABOUT TWO ACRES, with SMALLER POND ATTACHED, for PRESERVING TROUT. No other fish in pond.

The locality is perhaps MORE HEALTHY and FREER FROM ALL NUISANCES than any place ever offered in the environs of New-York for years past.

To a gentleman desirous of bringing up his family in a respectable Protestant community, this place (being very CONVENIENT TO FIRST-CLASS SCHOOLS and of EASY ACCESS TO THE CITY) offers most superior inducements.

NO AGENTS NEED APPLY.

Address H. F. BRUSH,
Up-town Advertisement Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

BLACKWELL & CO.,
NOS. 55 AND 57 LIBERTY-ST.,

Yonkers,	Peekskill,	Orange,
Tarrytown,	Nyack,	Elizabeth,
Sing Sing,	White Plains,	Chappaqua,

offer for sale, rent and exchange, COUNTRY-SEATS, farms, tracts for improvement, village residences, &c., at the above localities, and other places near New-York.

FOR SALE OR RENT.—A PLEASANT residence at Wethersfield, Conn., only four miles from Hartford, with which it is connected by horse railroad and by the Valley Railroad, only a short walk from the steam-boat landing, with three and a half acres of land and a spacious barn. This will be sold on easy terms and at fair price, or may be rented if not sold. It has ten spacious rooms, good cellar and is eligibly situated. For further particulars inquire at No. 120 Broadway, or address Box No. 555, for WALTER CHESTER.

FOR SALE—AT BLOOMFIELD, N. J., A large property with good house, all favorably located for enhancing value, and pleasantly situated and surrounded; is near line of Midland Railroad, bringing it within an hour of New-York City Hall; will be sold low because owner wants money; is a better place for any one to invest than savings banks or ordinary securities; about $10,000 cash is necessary. Address OWNER, Box 3,838 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A HOUSE and about two acres of ground prettily laid out, about one hour from City, in New-Jersey: would exchange for house below 34th-st., worth about $25,000; would pay difference about $12,000 in cash, or would rent my house furnished or unfurnished, with use of horses, cow, &c., and hire City house for two or three years. Address T., Box No. 459 Post-office.

A GREAT VARIETY OF YONKERS property for sale or to let. Eligible building plots on easy terms. A very desirable residence on Warburton-av., near Palace Depot, on easy terms. Farms a specialty, by WALTER UNDERHILL, Main-st., Yonkers.

N. B.—Will remove on April 1 to Warburton-av., opposite Village Hall.

FARM FOR SALE, CONTAINING NINEty-five acres, all under cultivation; plenty of fruit; a good house, two stories, barn, carriage-house, &c.; all in complete order; situated three miles from White Plains and one mile from Kensico Depot. A rare chance for a good home. Price, $12,500.

SHIPMAN, ROWLAND & SLAWSON,
No. 1,205 Broadway.

FOR SALE AT CHATHAM, N. J., ON line of Morris and Essex Railroad—Lot 50x100, situated on Summit-st., 100 feet from the corner of Washington-av., and three blocks from the depot, in a good location; several new buildings going up; price $300, part cash, balance in two years. Address S., Box No. 185 Times Office.

RUTHERFURD PARK, N. J.—TO LET, lease or for sale, furnished or unfurnished, a country residence containing eighteen rooms; carriage-house, &c.; five minutes from depot, and fronting on the Passaic River; suitable for boarding-house. Address OWNER, Up-town Advertisement Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st., New-York.

FARMS FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—One of 40 acres at Morristown, 52 acres at Hempstead, 70 acres at Huntington, 380 acres at Hartford, with all the necessary buildings. For particulars inquire of DAVIS & CO., No. 44 Court-st., Brooklyn. Houses for sale or to let.

MOUNT VERNON BY NEW-HAVEN Railroad in thirty-five minutes. For sale, the best house in the village; ten rooms, all city improvements, worth $20,000, will be sold at the highest offer, within thirty days. BIKER, HESSE & CO., No. 64 33d-st., corner Broadway.

A HANDSOME AND CONVENIENT house and half an acre in garden, five minutes from depot, at South Norwalk, Conn., value $12,000, free of incumbrances, to exchange for house in New-York City worth about $20,000. Photograph at office of O. G. BENNET, No. 9 Pine-st.

ELIZABETH, N. J.—FOR SALE, A TWO-story and attic house, eleven rooms, gas and water; desirable location on Munroe-av., surrounded by first-class residences; ten minutes from depot; must be sold. For particulars, address OWNER, Box No. 132 Times Office.

A NOTED FARM OF ABOUT SEVENTY acres for sale one mile from Kensico, and three miles north of White Plains, Westchester County, located between the Harlem and Boston Railroads. Will be sold at a bargain. Apply to

J. ROMAINE BROWN, No. 1,280 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A FIRST-class house, 12 rooms, at Bloomfield, N. J., within five minutes' walk of two depots; finished in hard wood, plate glass windows, &c. Address B., Box No. 151 Times Office.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, 9 to 11; or Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

A VERY DESIRABLE HOME AT Orange, five minutes from depot; first-class surroundings; land and terms to suit. W. P. BEERS, No. 7 Park-place, New-York.

WATER-POWER EQUAL TO 1,500 horse-power, with choice tract of land, within thirty-five miles of New-York, depot on the property, for sale by BLACKWELL & CO., 55 Liberty-st.

LONG BRANCH REAL ESTATE.—Agents in New-York FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

$5,000 CASH—BALANCE ON MORTgage.—For sale—two of the finest brown-stone houses in Brooklyn, E. D., situated on Bedford-av., (Nos. 172 and 174,) between Hewes and Penn sts. They are entirely new and contain every improvement that long experience could suggest; laundry, water, gas, closets in every room, &c.; ready for immediate occupation. Apply at No. 206 Canal-st.; will be shown by person on premises.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.—THREE-story house, brick and brown-stone trimmings, modern improvements, twelve rooms and splendid cellar, No. 316 Warren-st., between Court and Smith. Price, $8,250. This is half its value; must sell. Address W. N. D., Box No. 6,179 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE—COLUMBIA HEIGHTS, BROOKlyn, to close an estate, valuable property, corner Orange-st., 100 feet square; house, stable, two vacant lots. Inquire of R. A. DORMAN, executor, No. 96 Front-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE—THREE-story high-stoop brick house, No. 60 Dean-st., Brooklyn; $7,500 cash. Apply at No. 110 East 30th-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—FOR CASH, lots between 32d and 42d sts., 10th and 11th avs., New-York. Address A. L. VANDERBILT, Post-office Box No. 1,661 New-York.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A SMALL HIGH-STOOP HOUSE in a genteel neighborhood, between 42d and 59th sts., 4th and 8th avs.; rent not to exceed $1,600. Address ADVERTISER, No. 69 West 56th-st.

STEAMBOATS.

TO BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon, Sundays excepted.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

SHIPPING.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner of Broadway.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A—ROCKAWAYS, PHAETONS, TOP AND no-top buggies, new and second-hand, cheapest in City. Call and see.

DAY & SON, No. 148 Bridge-st.

NOTICE—IF THE OWNER OF THE horse left with me Dec. 28 does not call within six days I will be obliged to sell him to pay expenses. WM. NICHOLS, stables Nos. 211 and 213 [illegible]

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ROBINSON'S, 16TH-ST., BETWEEN BROADWAY AND 5TH-AV.—Commodious rooms, richly furnished, in suites or singly; table as desired; the Grand Hotel, White Sulphur Springs, Cherry Valley, Otsego County, New-York, will open for summer season, May 1; rates moderate.

MELVILLE HOUSE, NO. 9 WEST 28TH-st., two doors west of St. James' Theatre.—First-class English Chop House and Sample Room.—Handsomely furnished rooms for gentlemen, from $5 per week.

LIONI & WRIGHT, Proprietors.

TWO LARGE ELEGANT ROOMS, with all conveniences, very handsomely furnished, without board, to gentlemen; small private family; house and location first-class. No. 21 West 9th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS FOR GENTLEMEN.—One large, well-furnished room, well calculated for two or three, now vacant; terms moderate; references; no moving. No. 886 Broadway, near 17th-st.

TWENTY-SIXTH-ST., NO. 44 WEST.—A few doors from Madison-square.—A large second story front room, newly papered and painted, in a small family, with good board; permanent parties desired.

$5 PER WEEK AND UPWARD FOR single rooms, with good board. Lodgings, single rooms, 40 cents up. Transient board, $1 25. Dupont House, No. 166 Hudson-st., corner of Laight. Watchman all night.

NO. 594 7TH-AV., TWO DOORS FROM 42d-st., pleasant and cheerful location.—One or two rooms, with board; terms low; small family; references exchanged.

NO. 36 EAST 21ST-ST.—TWO BRIGHT, cheerful rooms, connecting, second floor, with liberal table and comforts of a quiet and refined home; references exchanged.

ST. JULIEN HOTEL, NOS. 4 AND 6 Washington-place, one door from Broadway.—New improvements; best accommodations; rooms, en suite and single, from $4 to $30 per week.

VERY PLEASANT FURNISHED rooms, to gentlemen only, without board, in a house of a private family, No. 98 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

NO. 19 EAST 49TH-ST. — ELEGANT suite of rooms; private table if desired; other well-furnished rooms, with or without board; references.

FIJUX HOTEL, NO. 10 WAVERLEY-place, corner of Neilson.—Large and small rooms for families or single gentlemen, with or without board; moderate prices.

TO LET—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, TWO pleasant-furnished hall-rooms, to gentlemen only; moderate terms. Inquire at No. 112 East 22d-st., near 4th-av.

NO. 41 WEST 35TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—Handsomely-furnished extension on first floor, with dressing-room and exclusive bath attached, with board; reference.

NO 70 IRVING-PLACE — SECOND floor, two pleasant rooms, en suite or singly; also, large hall room, first and third floors, with closet and fire; house, location and table first class.

ROOMS, OR BOARD AND ROOMS, can be had in an elegantly furnished house, near 5th-av. and 48th-st.; references exchanged. Address M. M., *Times* Up-town Office, No. 1,241 Broadway.

NO. 106 EAST 23D-ST.—PARLOR AND bedroom on third floor, front, to rent, with board; also, large room fourth floor; first-class table; references exchanged.

PARTIES DESIRING PLEASANT rooms in a well-furnished, first-class, retired house, with or without board, (private table if desired,) may apply at No. 308 East 13th-st.

NO. 40 EAST 19TH-ST.—HANDSOMELY furnished rooms, with first-class board, for gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen; also, accommodations for a few table boarders.

$6 TO $10 PER WEEK.—LARGE WELL-furnished rooms, with good board to families or single persons; table board, $4 50. 180 Bleecker-st.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, (OWNING house,) about going to Europe, would rent all or part, fully furnished. Apply at No. 107 West 41st-st.

NO. 29 WEST 4TH-ST.—HANDSOMELY-furnished parlor floor to let to a party of gentlemen or private family; references exchanged.

NO. 18 EAST 17TH-ST.—A SUITE OF rooms without board for gentlemen only, between Union-square and 5th-av.

ONE ROOM ON PARLOR FLOOR FOR TWO persons, and one on fourth floor for one person, with board. No. 309 5th-av.

TO RENT—A HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED suite of rooms, or a single room, without board; best references. No. 20 West 11th-st.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 164.—NEWLY-FURnished front rooms, just vacated, to let.

NO. 117 EAST 15TH-ST.—FURNISHED rooms to let, without board, near Union-square.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

Four-story brown-stone house, near Union-square, $500 per month.

Elegantly furnished house on 46th-st., near 5th-av., $400 per month.

One of the finest houses in the City, on 35th-st., near 5th-av.; cheap rent; owner going to Europe.

Splendidly furnished house on 5th-av., with stable on side-st., to let for three or five years.

SLADE & STAFFORD,
NO. 23 UNION-SQUARE.

UNFURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

Four story, extra large, near Union-square.
Four story brown stone, on Murray Hill, in complete order.
Handsome three story on 58th-st., $1,800.
Four story brown stone on 23d-st., $3,500.
Four story brown stone on 9th-st., near 5th-av., $2,200.

SLADE & STAFFORD,
No. 23 UNION-SQUARE.

YONKERS—TO LET LOW, TO A GOOD TENant, a large double house, 40x40, with tower in front, corner Ravine-av. and Gold-st., containing twenty rooms, with all modern improvements, furnished or unfurnished. The most beautiful and extensive view on the river, and within three minutes' walk of either Yonkers or Glenwood stations. A fine carriage-house to let with above. Possession given 15th April. Inquire on the premises.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS—A country-seat within ten minutes' walk of the depot, about twenty acres of land, a good garden and orchard, an abundance of fruit and shade trees, and shrubbery; convenient house with twelve rooms, handsomely situate, with fine sloping lawn in front, carriage-house and other out-buildings. Address GEORGE POMEROY, Madison, New-Jersey.

TO RENT—($600) TWO FRENCH-ROOF houses, in Brooklyn; ten rooms, all improvements; Baltimore heaters front and rear; (near Brooklyn-av., St. Mark's-place, New-York-av., finest Summer residences in Brooklyn;) Nos. 259 and 261 Halsey-st., opposite Fulton-av. transfer; (always sure of a seat;) keys in owner's house, No. 253; best of reference required.

OWNERS OF DWELLING HOUSES desiring to rent or lease, would find it to their advantage to leave a description of said property at our office, (one of the most central in the City,) as we have a large demand.

GRISWOLD & HURRY,
NO. 744 BROADWAY, ASTOR-PLACE.

DWELLING-HOUSES TO RENT AND for sale in Lafayette-place, Clinton-place, 8th, 9th, 12th, 13th, 26th, 27th, 41st, 44th, 59th, 71st, 72d, 73d, 78th, 79th, 112th sts., and on Madison-av.

GRISWOLD & HURRY,
NO. 744 BROADWAY, ASTOR-PLACE.

TO LET—THE ELEGANT FOUR-STORY brown-stone house No. 345 West 34th-st.; two staircases, twenty rooms, two baths; three water-closets, gas-fixtures; all improvements; in good order; parlor frescoed; location superior; rent $2,600. Apply to ROBERT USHER, JR., No. 238 West 34th-st.

TO LET—ON WEST 39TH-ST., A FINE BASEment house; good order; cheap.

ALSO,

TO LET—near Madison-square, a good, high-stoop house; cheap; possession May 1. Apply to A. C. LAMSON & SON, No. 8 Pine-st.

TO LET—NO. 148 WEST 11TH-ST., SOUTH side, between 6th and 7th avs.; furnished with pier and mantel mirrors; will be put in good order for a good tenant. Apply at the office of the Rhinelander estate, No. 75 Barclay-st., north-west corner Greenwich-st.

TO LET—A NICE COUNTRY HOUSE AT Tremont, Westchester County, 12 rooms; in thorough order; gas and hot-air furnace; good garden; plenty of fruit; one minute from depot; immediate possession. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., or WILLIAM HERRING, Tremont.

TO LET—FROM THE FIRST OF MAY next, on the banks of the Hudson, 105th-st., Bloomingdale, a dwelling-house, with barn and stable, and plenty of land for a garden; a pleasant suburban residence near the grand Boulevard. Apply at No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

AT NEW-BRIGHTON, HAMILTON PARK.—To rent three brick villas, furnished and unfurnished; gas, water, lawns, shade trees, &c.; near ferry. Apply to HAMILTON & CO., No. 92 Front-st., or to W. A. COLLINS, No. 33 Pine-st.

WARD & OGDEN'S EXTENSIVE revised list of furnished and unfurnished houses to let in the most desirable localities now ready.

OFFICE BROADWAY, CORNER OF 17TH-ST.

TO LET—AT WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, furnished and unfurnished dwelling-houses for the season or longer, at reduced prices.

A. B. MILLS, No. 121 Nassau-st.

TO LET—ON 33D-ST., A FEW DOORS WEST of 5th-av., a fully furnished house; will only be rented to a strictly private family. Apply to H. H. CAMMANN, No. 25 Pine-st.

TO LET—74TH-ST., NEAR MADISON-AV., handsomest house up-town, at a very low figure, to a good tenant. FRANKFIELD, No. 323 8th-av.

TO LET—A SMALL CONVENIENT HOUSE, No. 69 2d-st.; can be seen from 10 to 12 A. M., and from 3 to 5 o'clock P. M.

TO LET—NO. 107 WEST 45TH-ST., THREE-story brown-stone front, high stoop; terms favorable. E. VAN BRUNT KISSAM, No. 65 Wall-st.

TO LET—FOR DWELLING OR BUSINESS purposes, the house No. 29 5th-av. Apply to WM. H. ROSS, No. 216 Broadway.

TO RENT FURNISHED—NO. 23 WEST 22d-st., for one or three years from May 1, 1872. Address Box No. 530 New-York Post-office.

BEST PRODUCE-STAND IN WASH-ington Market for sale, with good-will and fixtures, safe, desks, &c.; twenty-two years established. Inquire on premises, of J. C. SCHANCK, opposite No. 1[illegible]4 West-st., New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

MLLE. NILSSON.

Return to New-York of the brilliantly successful STRAKOSCH GRAND ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY.

Last appearances of MLLE. CHRISTINE NILSSON, previous to her departure for Europe.

Messrs. MAURICE and MAX STRAKOSCH beg to inform the public that their season of ITALIAN OPERA will commence on MONDAY, March 4, when will be presented the greatest operatic success of the season.

MIGNON.

Music by Ambroise Thomas.

MLLE. CHRISTINE NILSSON in her original creation of	MIGNON.
Mlle. Marie Leon Duval	Filina
Mlle. Ferretti	Federico
Mons. V. Capoul	Guglielmo
Mons. M. Jamet	Lotario
Signor Lyall	Laerte
Signor Coletti	Giarno

WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 6,

IL TROVATORE.

MLLE. CHRISTINE NILSSON	LEONORA
Miss Annie Louise Cary	Azucena
Signor Brignoli	Manrico
Signor Barbolini	Conte de Luna

FRIDAY EVENING, March 8,

MARTHA.

With MLLE. CHRISTINE NILSSON as	LADY HENRIETTA
Miss Annie Louise Cary as	Nancy
Mons. V. Capoul as	Lionel
Mons. Jamet as	Plunkett
Signor Coletti as	Count Tristan
Signor Locatelli as	The Sheriff

SATURDAY, March 9, at 1 P. M.,

GRAND MATINEE.

FAUST.

MLLE. CHRISTINE NILSSON	MARGHERITA
Miss Annie Louise Cary	Siebel
Mons. Capoul	Faust
Mons. Barré	Valentine
Mons. Jamet	Mephisto

Grand Chorus and Orchestra and Military Band, &c.

MAX MARETZEK, Musical Director and Conductor.

General Admission, $2; Reserved Seats, $3 and $4, according to location; Boxes, $20 and $25.

The sale of Boxes and seats for those who desire to subscribe for six or the entire series of operatic performances will commence on Tuesday, Feb. 27, at 9 A. M., at the Academy of Music. The sale for any single night or matinee will commence on Wednesday at 9 o'clock. Steinway Pianos are used by the Strakosch Opera.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

NILSSON'S FAREWELL APPEARANCES,
COMMENCING MONDAY, MARCH 4.

Subscribers wishing to retain their boxes and seats for the STRAKOSCH GRAND ITALIAN OPERA will apply at the stage-door to-morrow, (Monday,) from 9 A. M. till 4 P. M.

ST. JAMES THEATRE.—28th-st. and B'way.

MARRIAGE.
THE GREAT SUCCESS OF NEW-YORK.
HUNDREDS TURNED AWAY NIGHTLY.
THEATRE CROWDED TO THE DOORS.

The Talented Artist,	The Beautiful Tragedienne,
MR. MACKAYE	MISS GRISWOLD
AS COL. GRAY.	AS MRS. BROOKS.

MARRIAGE. EVERY NIGHT. MARRIAGE.
MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY. MARRIAGE.
SEATS SECURED TWO WEEKS IN ADVANCE.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.

R. W. BUTLER .... MANAGER

THE GREAT SENSATION BURLESQUE,
BAD DICKEY.
THE WONDERFUL VENTRILOQUIST,
E. D. DAVIES,
AND IMMENSE STAR COMPANY.
MATINEE WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

DAN BRYANT'S, 23D-ST.

CROWDED NIGHTLY
with fashionable and delighted
AUDIENCES.
EVERY EVENING AT EIGHT

NEW YORK CIRCUS.

14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.

L. B. LENT .... Director

MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AT 2½. EVERY EVENING AT 8.

FIRST WEEK OF THE ROMANTIC FAIRY SPECTACLE AND PANTOMIMIC PAGEANT OF CINDERELLA; OR, THE LITTLE GLASS SLIPPER,

which has been in active preparation for several months, and will be presented with BRILLIANT MOUNTINGS AND SUPERB COSTUMES.

The characters will be sustained by a TROUPE OF BEAUTIFUL LILIPUTIAN ACTORS AND ACTRESSES, aided by SIXTY LITTLE CHILDREN, forming an exquisite and fascinating PICTURE OF ENCHANTMENT, RADIANT WITH YOUTHFUL BEAUTY AND JOYOUS INNOCENCE. THE CHARMING SCENES involved in the performance of this CAPTIVATING ROMANCE are admirably adapted to DELIGHT THE EYE and evoke enthusiastic commendation.

Previous to this gorgeous spectacle, a series of SUPERB ACTS IN THE RING, introducing for the first time this season, MR. JULIAN KENT, the great American Clown, and all the artists of THE MAMMOTH COMPANY OF STAR RIDERS AND ACROBATS.

LAUGHING GAS.

Dr. COLTON will give the EIGHTH EXHIBITION AT COOPER INSTITUTE MONDAY EVENING, FEB. 26, at which ladies and gentlemen will inhale the gas. Tickets 10 cents, to cover expenses. Those who would gain admission should come early. Doors open at 7; commence at 8 o'clock.

THE HUTCHINSON FAMILY.

POPULAR REFORM CONCERTS, SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 24, Harlem Music Hall; MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 26, Central Baptist Church, cor. South 3d and 4th sts., Brooklyn, E. D. Doors open at 7, commence at 8 o'clock; Societies applying, address, No. 6 Wall-st., New-York.

BANJO AND GUITAR INSTRUCTIONS by HENRY C. DOBSON, No. 260 Bowery.—A perfect knowledge of the instrument guaranteed in a single quarter's lessons. Banjos loaned for practice.

LOAN OFFICES.

AT NO. 77 BLEECKER-ST.,
NEAR BROADWAY, UPSTAIRS.

HIGHEST CASH ADVANCES

On diamonds, watches, jewelry, pianos, &c. Same purchased. Pawnbrokers' tickets bought.

NO. 1,191 BROADWAY, AT H. R. MELVILLE'S coral and jewelry store, cash advanced on diamonds, jewelry, watches, laces and shawls. Desk in rear of store, No. 1,191 Broadway, between 28th and 29th sts.

AT HYMAN'S, NO. 658 BROADWAY, CORNER OF BOND-ST.—Liberal advances made on diamonds and watches, silver-ware, &c., or will pay the highest market price for the same.

CLOTHING.

OLD SILK HATS MADE OVER INTO the new style. Cassimere and Felt Hats cleaned, dyed and trimmed at JOHNSON'S, No. 1,255 Broadway, corner 31st-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.

Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

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GRISWOLD & HURRY,
NO. 744 BROADWAY,
CORNER ASTOR-PLACE.

Houses which can be altered for business purposes on Leroy-place, Bleecker-st., 4th-st., Waverley-place, Clinton-place, 12th-st., Union-square, &c.

Stores to rent on Broadway and Union-square.

BROADWAY STORE TO LEASE.

West side, between 9th and 10th sts., opposite A. T. Stewart's store.

GRISWOLD & HURRY,
No. 744 BROADWAY, ASTOR-PLACE.

CHEAP RENT.—$600 PER ANNUM.—TWO new stores and dwellings on Broad-st., Trenton, N. J.; finished with modern improvements, including gas, water and fixtures; the houses are three stories, brick, 22 by 46 feet, with cellar whole depth, and an extension of 35 feet; lot and garden 180 feet deep. Inquire of E. HALL, No. 346 4th-av., New-York.

A DENTIST (OR PHYSICIAN) OF RESponsibility, can now secure, for May 1, a fine parlor floor, eligibly located, by addressing with real name, (to secure attention,) S. H., Box No. 2,256 Post-office.

TO LET—THE DESIRABLE PREMISES No. 85 Murray-st.; first-class business stand. For full particulars inquire of WM. MATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine-st.

TO LET—STORES ON PARK-PLACE, BEtween Greenwich and Washington sts. Apply at the office of the Rhinelander Estate, No. 75 Barclay-st., north-west corner Greenwich-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE ELEGANT new store, No. 2 Bond-st.; also, lofts of same; well adapted to the jewelry business. A. S. HOPE, No. 31 Bond-st.

TO LEASE—THE BUILDING NOS. 621 AND 623 West 42d-st., 50 by 98 feet, suitable for a manufactory; will be enlarged and altered if desired. Apply to P. W. TURNEY, No. 110 Broadway.

TO LET—NO. 366 CANAL-ST., BETWEEN West Broadway and Church-st., four-story building, with store, covering entire lot. Apply to H. H. CAMMANN, No. 25 Pine-st.

TO LET—THE FIVE-STORY STORE, NO. 85 Liberty-st. Apply to URIAH J. SMITH, No. 30 Broadway.

TO LET—NO. 3 WEST WASHINGTON-place; terms moderate. E. VAN BRUNT KISSAM, No. 65 Wall-st.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED OFFICE, NO. 95 Wall-st., third floor. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

STORE, BASEMENT AND SUB-CELLAR to let, 75 John-st. Fixtures for sale.

LOST AND FOUND.

FORTY DOLLARS REWARD AND NO QUESTIONS ASKED.—Lost, between 36th-st. and Arnold, Constable & Co.'s store, a GOLD WATCH with black chain, with a photograph of deceased mother in the case. Deliver the same to Libby's Hotel, corner 27th-st. and 4th-av.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—ON MONDAY last, from No. 514 West 38th-st., a GOAT; $5 reward will be paid to the person who will return the same.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

EVERY EVENING,

until further notice, Mr. Lester Wallack's celebrated drama in six tableaux,

THE VETERAN.

This play comprises a variety of interesting plot, strong dramatic effects, domestic comedy, and EXTENSIVE PICTURESQUE TABLEAUX! NEW SCENERY, gorgeous and characteristic, painted from authentic sources. COSTUMES of the different nations, varied and magnificent, ALL NEW.

Characters by Mr. LESTER WALLACK, Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM, Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. CHARLES FISHER, Mr. J. B. POLK, Mr. OTT, Mr. ROCKWELL, Mr. G. F. BROWNE, Mr. W. J. LEONARD, Mr. E. M. HOLLAND, Mr. J. PECK, Mr. W. QUIGLEY, Miss CLARA JENNINGS, Miss EFFIE GERMON, Mme. PONISI, Miss HELEN TRACY, Miss BURROUGHS, and the sisters FRANCISCHINI and Signor NOVISSIMO.

WALLACK'S EXTRA.

BOX-BOOK OPEN
For a second
VETERAN MATINEE
ON
SATURDAY, March 2.

N. B.—The doors will open at 1 P. M., the play to commence at 1½ P. M. precisely, in order to admit of an early termination of the performance.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

THE MULDER-FABBRI GRAND OPERA COMPANY.
RE-ENGAGEMENT FOR ONE WEEK.
MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 26,
Mozart's immortal opera, in three acts,
DON JUAN.
THE THREE PRIME DONNE,
FABBRI,
ROSETTI,
ELZER.

KARL FORMES, in his great part of		LEPORELLO
JACOB MULLER	as	DON JUAN
CARL BERNARD	as	DON OTTAVIO

AUGMENTED ORCHESTRA AND CHORUS.
CHANGE OF OPERA EVERY NIGHT.

The preparation of the gorgeous spectacle, LALLA ROOKH, is so far advanced that its production on MONDAY EVENING, March 11, has been decided upon.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

SUNDAY EVENING, FEB. 25, at 8 o'clock,
EXTRAORDINARY MUSICAL FESTIVAL.
THE NINTH REGIMENT BAND,
Mr. D. L. DOWNING, Leader.
And the famed
MULDER-FABBRI GRAND OPERA COMPANY.

Mme. INEZ FABBRI, prima donna assoluta.
Mlle. ANNA ELZER, the charming young soprano.
Herr JACOB MULLER, the renowned baritone.
Herr CARL BERNARD, the popular tenor.
Prof. R. MULDER, conductor.
Reappearance of Mr. J. LEVY, cornet.

Tickets at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Erie Ticket-office, corner Broadway and 23d-st., and at the box-office.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. **BOOTH.**

TENTH WEEK OF JULIUS CÆSAR.
Last week of
Mr. EDWIN BOOTH
as BRUTUS.
Last six nights of
Mr. JUNIUS BRUTUS BOOTH
as CASSIUS.

Mr. F. C. BANGS	as	MARC ANTONY
Mr. D. W. WALLER	as	JULIUS CÆSAR
Miss BELLA PATEMAN	as	PORTIA

JULIUS CÆSAR.
MATINEE on SATURDAY, at ONE.

Box-book open six days in advance at the theatre, also at Ditson's Music-store, No. 711 Broadway.

ON MONDAY EVENING NEXT, MARCH 4, MR. EDWIN BOOTH will, for the first time in New-York, assume the rôle of CASSIUS, in JULIUS CÆSAR. MR. WM. CRESWICK will also make his rentrée this season, appearing for a limited number of nights in the character of BRUTUS.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

CLOSING PERFORMANCES OF DIVORCE.

LAST WEEK BUT TWO.

MONDAY, March 11, BENEFIT OF Mr. JAMES LEWIS.

March 18, 200th and LAST NIGHT OF DIVORCE.

In preparation for elaborate production, the latest EXTRAORDINARY PARISIAN SENSATION.

THIRTY-FIRST DIVORCE MATINEE, SATURDAY next, at 1½ o'clock.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

HUMPTY DUMPTY'S 28TH TIME!
Time Tells! Time Tells!
G. L. Fox's Famous Nursery Legend, Humpty Dumpty,
Distances all Competitors.
SEE HIM ERE HE GOES!
Crowded Houses Nightly.
New Stars, Bright Sensations and Frisky Fox's Frolicsome Fun,
884th time of Fox as Humpty Dumpty.
218th time of the Martens Cat Duet.
58th time of the Wilson Brothers, Matchless "Triple Parterre."
First week of the accomplished Skaters, Kynock and Smith, in a Novel Act.
Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays, at 2.
Secure your seats early.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. **WOOD'S**

MONDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 26,
EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE,
Engagement for one week, only of the young and talented American actor,
MR. CHAS. T. PARSLOE,
and his talented pupil
LITTLE SNIFFIN, (only 8 years old,)
in the new and beautiful romantic drama, written expressly for them by Chas. E. Newton, Esq., entitled:
OUT AT SEA.
OUT AT SEA.

Tim Caulker, (rough but good-hearted,) C. T. Parsloe. Rick, ("a boy as is a boy,") Little Sniffin.

New Scenery, Properties and Mechanical Effects. Banjo Duets, Songs, Dances, &c., incidental to the Drama.

MATINEE PERFORMANCES AT 2 P. M., Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, The new and successful burlesque extravaganza of POLLAND PARTNER JOE.

Miss PAULINE MARKHAM.
Miss BELLE HOWITT,
Mr. ROLLIN HOWARD, Mr. A. H. SHELDON,
and the entire burlesque company will appear.

Preceded by the exciting melodrama in two acts of MARY PRICE; OR, THE ADVENTURES OF A SERVANT GIRL.

FRENCH COMEDY.

Broadway, Union-sq., ROBINSON'S HALL, 16 East 16th-st., FEBRUARY 29th, at 8.

LE MEURTRIER DE THEODORE,
COMEDY IN THREE ACTS.
The original of WHO KILLED COCK ROBIN.

Miss ANNA CAVE in her original character. Tickets at Hoffman House; W. Sausset, 21 East 16th-st.; Schirmer, 701 Broadway; Rullman, 114 Broadway.

DRESS COATS FOR BALLS, &C., for sale and to hire. W. SHEA, the Clothier, corner of Broome and Crosby sts., New-York.

MARBLE MANTELS, MONUMENTS and floor tiling. FISHER & BIRD, Nos. 97 and 105 East Houston-st.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!

HORACE WATERS, 481 BROADWAY, N. Y., will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Waters', at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH DURING THIS MONTH, or will take from $4 to $20 monthly until paid; to let, and rent applied if purchased. A new kind of PARLOR ORGAN, the most beautiful style and perfect tone ever made, now on exhibition at 481 Broadway.

AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.—Classes for vocal culture and reading music, for thorough instruction in piano or violin, for theory of music and foreign languages by the most celebrated professors, are constantly forming. For particulars see circulars. H. SCHROEDER, Director.

$250.—A NEW SEVEN OCTAVE PIANO, carved legs, iron frame, and overstrung bass, for $250 cash. New Pianos to let at WATERS', No. 481 Broadway.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
CLASSES FOR DANCING

All meet at No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st.

Classes for ladies, gentlemen or children.

Morning, afternoon and evening classes.

Pupils can commence at any time.

For particulars send for circular.

TRENOR'S ACADEMY OF DANCING, LYRIC HALL, No. 723 6th-av., Reservoir-square. PUPILS BEGIN AT ANY TIME and attend at their convenience. SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

BALLET-MASTER DUMAS'S PRIvate Dancing Academy, No. 24 West 4th-st., near Broadway. All dances taught perfectly in one quarter. Six dances in six private lessons.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

MRS. CLARA A. ALMA DE PARIS, (Clara Antonio, late of San Francisco,) Business and Medical Clairvoyant, is about leaving for Europe shortly. 1,229 Broadway, between 30th and 31st sts.

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

On and after MONDAY, Oct. 30, 1871, trains will leave James-slip as follows:

8:30 A. M. Greenport mail train.
10:30 A. M. Roslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Huntington and Northport. Pass trains.
3:00 P. M. Riverhead and Sag Harbor Express, (through to Greenport on Saturdays.)
4:00 P. M. Express trains for Roslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Huntington and Northport.
5:30 P. M. Northport way train.

All trains connect at Branch for Hempstead.

Sunday trains for Huntington, Northport, Roslyn, Glen Cove and Locust Valley leave Hunter's Point at 9:30 A. M. and 6 P. M.

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ALL ABOUT GRAVEL.

The Husted Gravel Pit Examination Concluded Yesterday.

Important Testimony by Mr. Jesse Ryder and His Son—Judge Hilton's Convenient Memory—Young Ryder Wants to Know Why Testimony Adverse to Husted Was Excluded.

The Subcommittee from the Assembly Committee of Ways and Means, to inquire into the charges against Mr. James W. Husted, relative to certain fraudulent practices in connection with the sale of gravel to the City of New-York, together with the accusation that Mr. Husted's action as a member of the Legislature of 1870, was controlled by a corrupt bargain, concluded its labors at the St. Nicholas Hotel yesterday.

JUDGE HILTON'S TESTIMONY.

Judge Henry Hilton was the first witness sworn, who testified as follows:

To Mr. Husted—I read the published statement made by Mr. Husted in the Assembly with regard to his connection with the Gravel Company, and the matter of furnishing gravel to the Department of Parks, and it was true in every respect.

Mr. Alvord—In the purchase of gravel for the Department of Parks, was it made by prearranged contract or for a stipulated price? A.—During my connection with the Department I never purchased or agreed upon the price for the purchase of any gravel used by the Department. They had been long using a peculiar and valuable gravel from Roa Hook Bank, and the Engineer in Chief and Park Superintendent both considered it to be essential to have this gravel; like all purchases, they were made upon requisitions for specified amounts from the chiefs of bureaux; as Treasurer, before filling the order it had to be approved by me or the President; it was then filled under the direction of Mr. Van Nort, the Controller, by Mr. E. P. Barker, his purchasing clerk; they were not limited in getting the gravel from any person who could furnish it; after the Spring of 1871, when, as I understand, this gravel bank had been secured by a company, I was informed of the price the Company had put upon the gravel; I understood that the price so fixed was a regular one, and alike to all persons purchasing; when informed by Mr. Barker or Mr. Van Nort of this price, my usual answer would be that if we can't do any better, I suppose we will have to take it at their own price, until we can find some one who will sell us an equal quality for less money; about a year previous to my resignation, in conjunction with the Engineer in Chief, I had made many efforts to find a gravel bed of equal quality; I had seen many persons claiming to own such, and had samples of their gravel sent me for examination; I would hand these to the Engineer in Chief to examine, and report to me the result; in all cases his report was adverse to the quality of gravel; Mr. Sweeny was cognizant of all my efforts in this direction, and we advised together on the subject for the purpose of procuring a cheaper gravel of suitable quality; the last report of the Engineer in Chief on the subject of gravel, together with the various specimens in cans in the office, I left in my Treasurer's desk upon leaving the Department; Mr. Stebbins must have had these in his possession from that time; he could not have been unaware of the untruth of the statements said to have come from him on this subject. Finally I have to say that there never was any contract, corrupt or otherwise, made with Mr. Husted or the Peekskill Gravel Company, in the purchase of gravel for the Park Department during my connection with it, except to purchase this peculiar gravel at what I understood to be the market price they put upon it, and which I knew we could either take or let alone; nor was there ever a yard of gravel, during a year prior to my leaving the Department, that I did not allow, in the hope that before that order would be filled I would be able to find a cheaper gravel; nor was there ever a yard purchased beyond what was considered as absolutely essential and necessary for the works of the Department: I never had any interview of any kind with any person offering gravel for sale, except a man by the name of Ryder, who had formerly furnished gravel to the Department; I had two interviews with him; I think at both of which I desired and urged him to accept orders for furnishing gravel to the Department direct, as I understood that he had a gravel bank, which he sold through other parties; he declined to do it; on the contrary, he at one time informed me that his interest laid in furnishing it through the Peekskill or Hudson River Gravel Company, I have forgotten which; I never spoke to Mr. Husted before in my life on the subject of gravel, nor communicated with him; nor did I ever attempt to control Mr. Van Nort or Mr. Barker on the subject of gravel or anything else.

Mr. Alvord—Of the quality considered by the officers necessary for their use, have you, or have any other officers of the Park, during your administration, been offered gravel at a price less than paid by the Department through the Peekskill or Hudson River Gravel Company?

Judge Hilton—Never to my knowledge, nor do I believe that there is a gravel to be found on the Hudson River, after many efforts on my part to discover it, at all approaching in quality or value for park or boulevard purposes the Roa Hook gravel.

To Mr. Husted—There never was any mandatory order issued by the Department of Parks to cease giving orders to Jesse Ryder and to give them to Husted & Frear, as stated in a letter published in the New-York Times on the 31st January, 1872, and purporting to be signed by Jesse Ryder; there was a resolution approved by the Board in the Summer of 1870 that gravel might be purchased of the Hudson River Company at market rates; I never regarded this as any limitation upon me in the purchase of gravel; early in 1871 there was a general resolution adopted by the Board that gravel might be purchased of anybody; I prepared this last resolution during the time that I was searching for a gravel, and Mr. Sweeny and myself were in frequent consultation in regard to our hunt; Mr. Frear never spoke to me in his life about gravel except once or twice he came for some money.

Mr. Husted—I find in the letter before spoken of the following language: "The matter appears to have been pretty much arranged long before the new charter was brought into existence, and this gravel business, no doubt, was a good enough Tammany plum to decide one Republican vote." Is there, to your knowledge, any truth in the statement?

Judge Hilton—If Mr. Ryder wrote that letter he must have known from his interviews with me that this statement was wholly false; no such arrangement could have been made and carried out while I had charge of the Department without my concurrence and privity; Mr. Sweeny never intimated to me anything of the kind, or anybody else until I saw that article signed by Ryder.

Mr. Ryder—Judge Hilton, I think it right that I should say that you said to me that the Gravel Company were all rascals.

Judge Hilton colored up, and his evidence being concluded he left the room.

JESSE RYDER'S TESTIMONY.

Mr. Jesse Ryder testified as follows: My name is Jesse Ryder; I reside near Sing Sing, Westchester County; am sixty years of age; am a farmer; am the author of the communication in the Times of the 31st of January, 1872; in relation to the first point in the letter, I meant that it might have decided Mr. Husted's Republican vote; did not know anything positive about it; only had a fair inference; don't know of my own knowledge that Peter B. Sweeny made this gravel contract for the benefit of his friend Tom McConnell, but I have reason to believe that he did; don't know of my own knowledge of any corrupt bargain or understanding between the Commissioners of Public Parks or any of their officials with Mr. James W. Husted as an individual, or with the Peekskill Gravel Company, of which he was a member, connected with the sale of gravel to the public parks; nor have I ever said so to my own personal knowledge; think I have not said so in the letter which I wrote to the Times; I alluded to the formation of the Company in that letter, and not to the sale of gravel; don't know of any corrupt bargain for understanding between the officials named and Mr. Husted in reference to the formation of this Company; don't know of any act or thing connected with the formation, existence or business of the Peekskill Gravel Company which ever, in any way or form, influenced in the slightest degree the legislative action of James W. Husted; I have no positive knowledge of any such thing; I furnished gravel for a series of years to the Department of Parks; it was done by way of orders or requisitions to deliver when and where required; price was always named in these requisitions, and the quantities specified; it was optional with me to deliver or not; there was no possible remedy in the way of a suit for damages by the City officials against me, provided I declined to deliver; since the delivery of gravel by the Peekskill Gravel Company, with a knowledge of my ability to perform, I have never offered to the Department of Parks or any of its officers, gravel equal to the Roa Hook gravel, at a price less than that gravel has been furnished them; but I know a man who took an order for 1,000 yards; that man was James Slattery; cannot say that I did go to the Department and procure it for Mr. Slattery; but I was sent for to come there by the Department, and the order was offered to me, which I declined; had no interest in this order of Slattery; I thought I knew where the gravel was to come from; Slattery hired my carts to cart it; did not superintend the work; he got the gravel from Verplanck's Bank, on the east side of the river; that was the same kind of gravel that the requisition called for; the requisition did not specify Roa Hook gravel; the order did not mention anything about gravel equal to Roa Hook, but of a quality approved by Superintendent of Parks; about 380 yards of the order was filled, the river having frozen up; know that the order was suspended by Mr. Stebbins; the notice of that suspension might have been sent to me, but I don't know; I never saw the order of suspension; Mr. Stebbins told me at the time that he had sent the order, and that the reason for the suspension was that the gravel had some loam in it, but he did not say that it was not up to the wants and necessities of the Department; the 300 yards of gravel have been piled up for Spring use by the Park officials; it has not been rejected; it is a first-rate article, and they expect to use it; that gravel I believe has not been paid for; I have not called at the Department, or upon any of the officials for pay, as I have nothing to do with the order; the opinion in regard to the purity of the gravel is my personal opinion, and the decision in regard to its being dirty or loamy, is the official opinion of the Department of Parks; have had no pecuniary interest in that gravel contract, but took an interest in it because I have dealt both in the Verplanck and Roa Hook Banks; had nothing to do with the measurement of the quantity that the boats contained; I stated in one case that the boat was loaded out by cart-loads and measured more yards than the boat could carry; saw on the books at the clerk's office the amount, and I knew that it was more than the boat could carry; I never got more than 106 yards in that boat, and I knew that she would sink at 150; think the gravel has been usually very correctly measured by the engineers of the parks; the name of the boat was the *Dunderberg*.

MR. VAN NORT RECALLED.

Mr. Van Nort was recalled, and testified as follows: Heard the statement of Mr. Ryder in regard to the overmeasurement of the boat *Dunderberg;* I think that the boat spoken of touched at or near Canal-street, and the gravel was taken off and carted to several of the City parks; after measurement, when the invoice was sent into the office, the property clerk having charge of the receipt of goods and materials informed me that the measurement fell short of the invoice; I directed him to make a deduction of the amount, and to return the bill to the office of the Department, certified as to receipt and correctness in all its details, whereupon the bill was audited and paid; afterward the Company furnished the amount of the deduction to the full amount of the requisition; then, after the usual form of certification, that bill was paid.

To Mr. Ryder—Mr. Stebbins, on the incoming of the present Department of Parks, stated to me that he thought that the price of gravel was high, and asked me if I would send or get some person to furnish us with gravel of the quality required by the engineer; I thereupon wrote to Mr. Jesse Ryder, knowing him to be a dealer in gravel, and requested him to call at the office of the Department; he did so; I introduced him to Mr. Stebbins and they had some conversation, very little of which was in my presence, as I was called to the outer office on business of the Department; Mr. Ryder shortly after came out, and said that he had a very agreeable interview with Mr. Stebbins and some conversation relative to furnishing gravel; subsequently, after several days, Mr. Stebbins requested Mr. Barker to write a note to Mr. Ryder requesting him to call at the office again, which he did, and the result was an interview between Mr. Stebbins, Mr. Ryder and myself, when it was agreed that 1,000 yards of gravel, of quality equal to Roa Hook gravel, at $2 60 per cubic yard, should be delivered when and where required; Mr. Ryder then said to me that he could not furnish the gravel in his own name, as he was debarred from so doing by an agreement that he had made with the Peekskill Gravel Company; after some conversation, he said that he could get some one else to furnish it, and named Mr. James Slattery; the order was issued with Mr. Ryder's knowledge, and he was to send Mr. Slattery to the office to get the order; all the business was done with Mr. Ryder; did not receive a written or verbal order from the Commissioners to cease taking gravel from Mr. Ryder; on the incoming of the Sweeny and Hilton Board I was authorized to sign orders for the purchase of tools, and materials, and supplies; Mr. Barker was charged with the execution of these orders; wanting some gravel, I sent for Mr. Ryder, and told him that my desire was to exercise the same economy as had been exhibited by the former Board, and that I would like to have him furnish Roa Hook gravel at a price lower than he had furnished it to Mr. Green; after some opposition, he finally agreed to take an order for a thousand yards at $2 55 per yard; he furnished gravel on several orders at that price; subsequently a company, called the Hudson River Gravel Company, offered to supply gravel at a lower price; I asked them what they would furnish it for as required, and the answer was at $2 50 per yard; I then communicated with Mr. Ryder; he called at the office, and I told him that we wanted some more gravel, and that it had been offered to me at a lower price than he was furnishing it; that I preferred giving him the order, as he understood our mode of doing business, and that, if he would furnish it at $2, as had been offered I would give him the order; he declined to accept this; the order was then issued to the Hudson River Gravel Company at the price named; I was not controlled in this matter by any member or officer of the Department.

To Mr. Ryder: Don't recollect telling Mr. Ryder that I would be discharged if I did not give this order to the Hudson River Gravel Company; but I recollect Mr. Ryder telling me that it had been intimated to him that if I did not issue the order to the Hudson River Gravel Company that I might be removed from office; I stated that so long as I held the position I should do my duty, and that if they could afford to discharge me for such, I could stand it if they could.

MR. RYDER RECALLED.

M. Ryder said—Mr. Barker is certainly mistaken in his evidence when he says that Judge Hilton again endeavored to get gravel after the price was raised to $3 50, and endeavored to get it from me; Judge Hilton made no such effort; in 1871, after the Hudson River Gravel Company were furnishing the Department of Parks, Judge Hilton sent a telegram to me to meet him immediately; I sent my son, as I was sick; Judge Hilton gave him an order for 1,000 yards; he also sent me another order for 300 yards for the boulevards; two days after the 1,000-yard order was received, Barker telegraphed to me to come down at once; I was able to come, and saw him; Hilton said to please the President, Mr. Sweeny, he wanted that I should let Tom McConnell do the hauling; he was then hauling for the Gravel Company; he told me to see Tom, which I did, and tried to bargain with him, which was unsuccessful; he asked too much for hauling; I went back and told Judge Hilton that Tom wanted all the profits, and I preferred returning the order and loading for the Company unless he would agree to protect me in furnishing this gravel against Sweeny and Tom Fields; Judge Hilton declined making me any promise of protection; the only satisfaction I got out of Judge Hilton was a remark that the whole Gravel Company were a pack of rascals; these, at the times when the two orders were given, were the only two occasions when Judge Hilton ever made overtures to me to furnish gravel; this was in July, 1870.

Mr. Ryder here attempted to show how Husted got control of his gravel banks, but his remarks were ruled out.

Mr. Ryder resumed:—Do not know of any act of official corruption on the part of James W. Husted, to my own personal knowledge, as a legislator, but I have every reason to believe it; do not know of any act of corruption on the part of the Department of Parks in regard to the purchase of gravel.

In regard to the ante-dating of the lease of the gravel pit, the lie passed between Messrs. Husted and Ryder, when Mr. Alvord threatened to create a sergeant-at-arms to preserve order.

Mr. Ryder—When I called at the Department for the order of 1,000 yards to Slattery, Mr. Van Nort wanted me to take the order; he said they wanted to buy gravel at the old price, $2 60 per cubic yard.

JUDGE HILTON RECALLED.

The testimony of Mr. Ryder was read to Judge Hilton, who replied to it as follows: While I was in charge of the Department the question of gravel had no especial interest or concern with me, beyond that of any other material required by the Department, and I knew of no interest in it calling it to my especial attention, except that in the Summer of 1870, while we were laying a large quantity of concrete pavement, under contracts by which we were to furnish the gravel, frequent complaints were made to me that gravel could not be obtained in sufficient quantities; the City parks, Central Park and the boulevards were all requiring very large quantities of gravel; it was then that I made some inquiries specially about it of Mr. Van Nort and Mr. Barker; I then got the impression that this particular gravel bank was held by Mr. Ryder by some arrangement with Mrs. Van Cortlandt, the owner; that he had failed to make his payments in respect to it, and that he was in pecuniary difficulty; that a company had been formed and had got through him the control of this gravel; my impression is that the price had been raised slightly; and foreseeing the shadow of a monopoly in the matter, I felt it my duty as a public official to avoid being under its control if possible; my information may have been wrong, but the matter gave me no especial concern; don't recollect of but two interviews with Mr. Ryder, and these were at periods when I was seeing on an average two hundred persons a day on the business of the Department; Mr. Van Nort and Mr. Barker, I supposed knew generally what was passing in my mind on this subject; Mr. Van Nort came into my office and wanted to know whether I would see Mr. Ryder on the subject of furnishing gravel; I said yes, show him in; I then learned that Mr. Van Nort had placed an order [illegible] a quantity of gravel; this was in September of 1870; I never saw Mr. Ryder before that time; to my inquiry as to why he would not furnish the gravel direct, to my recollection at present, he entered upon a statement of complaints against this Gravel Company of Husted's, but don't know whether Husted's name was mentioned; that he (Ryder) did not want to enter into any contest with the company, as he feared he would get the worst of it; do not remember of ever saying that these men were scoundrels; was annoyed that we could not get the gravel fast enough; in regard to my inquiries why he would not furnish, he spoke of a man named McConnell, whom Ryder said that Mr. Sweeny said that he wanted to do the hauling; I knew nothing about this, and assuming that he was telling the truth, asked whether McConnell wanted more than regular rates for carrying; I saw no objection to employ this man McConnell and thought that Ryder could make the arrangement with McConnell as well as any one else; I advised Ryder to see about it, and let me know; a few days thereafter he came back and reported to me that it was not to his interest to have any disagreement with this Company; was annoyed at the pointless manner of his statements; I then dismissed him from my mind as a person whom we need not look to as one who would furnish us gravel; I never sent him any telegram, but the business of the Department at that time was so enormous that I might have ordered it and forgotten; I afterward informed Mr. Sweeny in respect to this statement of Ryder's about McConnell; Mr. Sweeny answered me as usual, that McConnell must do it at the regular rates or he could not have it as far as he was concerned; that he had known him for many years, and would like to have him work for the Department on these conditions; don't think that it is possible that Mr. Ryder could have said to me that if I would protect him against Sweeny and Fields that he would furnish the gravel; I should have considered that remark as an insult, (very indignant) and I am quite sure he did not dare say it to me, as it would have implied to my mind that I was engaged with these gentlemen in some corrupt jobbery.

To Mr. Alvord—I have not the slightest doubt that Ryder has not said to me as he has said he did; there is no doubt that I did not make any such answer as declining to make the promise.

Mr. Ryder—After I got to work on the 300 yard order, why did you have me telegraphed for to come down at once?

Judge Hilton—I never telegraphed you, nor did I desire to see you; I considered Mr. Van Nort and Mr. Barker perfectly competent to attend to those matters; I don't recollect saying to please my friend the President, that I wished to have McConnell do the hauling; it is not my style of language; did not care whether he had the hauling or not; the question of hauling was entirely a matter with the contractor, and had nothing to do with the price of the gravel.

To Mr. Ryder—Did not send a note by your son to Mr. Van Nort to make an order for gravel; it is not possible that I could have done so; did not know of a requisition being given to you until after Mr. Van Nort told me he had given it; the first interview with Mr. Ryder was at Mr. Van Nort's request; don't remember saying to you that Mr. Sweeny and Mr. Fields were friends of Mr. Frear, and they might be too strong for me and upset it; don't recollect saying "I know one thing, I can give this Gravel Company a great deal of trouble;" I can't imagine what that remark would form the context of; I had never seen Ryder before, and was on no terms of familiarity with him; gravel was the whole object of the interviews with Ryder.

MR. BARKER RECALLED.

Mr. Barker was recalled, and testified as follows: I know that Mr. Ryder was sent for in relation to this gravel matter a number of times, both in 1870 and 1871; think he came in relation to the delivery of gravel which he had orders for.

Mr. Barker's testimony was only a reiteration of that already published in the Times. He denied all the questions put to him by Mr. Ryder. He said: I spoke to Ryder about what I had seen in the paper of the legislative proceedings of the Committee of Ways and Means, and that they were to investigate the gravel matter; told him I presumed that we would all be subpœnaed; he told me I need have no fear; that they would not have any meeting to investigate, and that the thing had gone far enough already; he said he knew that Mr. Green and Mr. Stebbins were satisfied.

MALCOM RYDER'S TESTIMONY.

Mr. Malcom Ryder was next called and testified as follows: Am the son of Mr. Jesse Ryder; Judge Hilton has such a convenient memory I don't know that my testimony will amount to anything; when I went to the Department of Parks in my father's stead I first saw Mr. Barker, who introduced me to Mr. Van Nort; Mr. Van Nort told me that Judge Hilton desired to see my father relative to the gravel business; he then took me into the back office and left me there with Judge Hilton, who asked me if we were prepared to furnish gravel, to which I answered, Yes; Hilton complained of not getting it fast enough from the Gravel Company; he said he would have no more of their —— fooling; he then wrote a line to Mr. Van Nort; I took it to Mr. Van Nort's office; the order was filled out for a thousand yards in Jesse Ryder's name and given to me; did not return that thousand-yard order myself; that order was not filled by us, because Tom McConnell (I speak what I know, I am under oath) had to have the hauling at at least twenty-five cents a yard more than any one else would do it for; I have it from his own lips.

JUDGE HILTON RECALLED.

Judge Hilton was recalled to rebut Mr. M. Ryder's testimony. He said: Young Mr. Ryder has put into my mouth language which I have no recollection of using; have an indistinct recollection of his calling at my office about gravel, once; and of my inquiring of him, as I did of others, whether they could furnish gravel to the Department of the quality desired, as we were then much in want of gravel and could not get it fast enough for our uses; it cannot be that I gave him an order for Mr. Van Nort, as that was not the method of doing business in the Department.

Malcom Ryder—Will Judge Hilton answer, yes or no, whether he ever sent a note to Mr. Van Nort by me to fill out an order in my father's name for 1,000 yards?

Judge Hilton—I am as perfectly confident as I am of my own existence that I never sent an order by young Ryder to Mr. Van Nort.

Mr. Ryder—Then you cannot be very confident of your existence.

Mr. Ryder—Did Judge Hilton know that I received an order for 1,000 yards of gravel in Jesse Ryder's name on that day?

Judge Hilton—I did not know of that order until Mr. Jesse Ryder came to see me, as I have said.

Mr. Van Nort here stated that he had no recollection of receiving a note from Judge Hilton, by young Ryder, to give his father an order for 1,000 yards of gravel; if this had been so he would have remembered it.

Mr. Ryder then said that he was the author of the whole of the article that appeared in the Times on the 31st of January, 1872; that he wrote every line and letter of it, at his home, unaided by any one. In conclusion, Mr. Malcom Ryder asked Mr. Alvord why he was so fast in checking any evidence that had any bearing against his friend Husted. Mr. Alvord became very indignant, and commenced to explain, when Mr. Ryder left the room, and the Committee adjourned *sine die*.

The Excessive Charges for Gas Furnished the City—A Movement to Have Them Reduced.

The following communication was yesterday sent to the Manhattan, Metropolitan, New-York and Harlem Gas-light Companies:

Department of Public Works,
Commissioners' Office, No. 237 Broadway,
New-York, Feb. 24, 1872.

Sir: The City is at present paying to the various gas companies, for gas furnished to the Corporation, different prices per annum for each light. The amount charged by all the companies is deemed by this Department to be unreasonable and exceeding the amount that should be charged by any one of them. It is the desire of this Department to co-operate with the other branches of the City Government in the reduction of the expenditures of the City so far as possible, where the same can be done without detriment to the public service, and in order that this desirable result should be attained, it is deemed necessary that the cost of lighting the public lamps should be reduced as far as practicable. It would also seem just that this action should be taken in view of the fact that the same prices are now charged as when coal, under the war inflation, was one hundred per cent. more than at present, and other material needed for the manufacture of gas could be had only at a largely-increased cost. The prices charged the public are the same as paid by the private consumers, notwithstanding the valuable franchise and privileges enjoyed by the companies in the laying of mains through the streets for which no equivalent is given the City. I earnestly trust your company will take these matters under serious consideration, and that you will meet me in consultation at an early day.

Trusting to hear from you, I remain yours respectfully,
GEO. M. VAN NORT,
Commissioner of Public Works.

Free Halls, Gas at Cost, and Reduced Fares on City Railways.

Aldermen Connor, Gilsey, and McLaren, the Committee on Public Works of the Board of Aldermen, met yesterday and listened to arguments from Mr. Theodore E. Tomlinson, representing an association of the Nineteenth Ward, Col. Henry Beeny, of the Cosmopolitan Conference and Land Reform Association, and Mr. George P. Allen, of the International Society, on the subjects of City railroad regulation, free halls, and gas monopoly. Mr. Tomlinson urged the passage of a law by the Legislature, which should secure to the City a supply of gas at cost. He also proposed to run railroads in the interest of the citizens, and favored the construction of a surface road on Broadway, from the Battery to Harlem, the fare to be four cents for each passenger. An argument was also made in favor of the occupation of the public halls, court-rooms, &c., at night by the people, for the purpose of lectures, temperance meetings, &c. An opinion of the Corporation Counsel was submitted which set forth that the Common Council had all authority over the public buildings under the direction of the Commissioner of Public Works. Mr. Tomlinson said that $1,000,000 per annum would be saved to consumers if the [illegible] were placed in the hands of the Common Council.

THE BALTIMORE SCANDAL.

Serious Charges Against a Leading Clergyman of the Methodist Episcopal Church South—He Declares His Innocence.

From the Baltimore Gazette, Feb. 24.

Early during the present week rumors of a painful and exciting character were put in circulation throughout different portions of the city, but more especially in the western and north-western sections, connecting the name of Rev. L. D. Huston, D. D., in the matter of a criminal intimacy with a young girl connected with the Sunday-school of St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church South, on West Fayette-street, of which Dr. Huston was the pastor in charge during the years 1869 and 1870. As these rumors were speedily supplemented by others, the excitement increased. The painful subject, affecting not only the good name of a man whose character has been above reproach, but also, to a certain extent, the interests of the denomination to which he was connected, was much discussed, public sentiment on the question being about equally divided, many expressing their convictions of Dr. Huston's entire innocence of the grave offense imputed to him.

Up to the beginning of the present week, Dr. Huston has had the pastoral charge of Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church South, corner of Madison-avenue and Preston-street, and it is proper at this point to state that the scandal—if such it should eventually prove—has no connection with any of the members of its congregation or Sunday-school, but dates back to a period of some eighteen months ago, when he was the pastor of St. Paul's Church South, on West Fayette-street, near Republican. This edifice was erected to furnish accommodations for the congregation that, previous to 1869, worshiped in Winan's Chapel, but under the successful ministration of Dr. Huston the attendance of worshipers rapidly increased, and during the year 1868 steps were taken to erect a new church, to accomplish which Dr. Huston labored with the utmost zeal and assiduity, and mainly through his individual exertions moneys were contributed, and the new edifice was so far completed at the last session of Conference as to enable it to be occupied by that body as a place of assembling, the lower portion of the building then only being completed. Afterward the work of finishing the structure was pushed vigorously, and less than a year ago, soon after Dr. Huston's appointment to Trinity Church, the edifice was completed and dedicated. During all this time, and since his severance from St. Paul's congregation, Dr. Huston continued to enjoy the highest respect, esteem and affection of those with whom his official relations brought him in daily contact, and his apparent earnestness and zeal in the cause of the Church was a subject of universal comment. It is safe to assert that but few ministers in this city ever possessed more completely the entire confidence and respect of those congregations over which he was called to preside.

The following particulars have been obtained from authoritative sources: On Friday or Saturday of last week a young girl, an attendant pupil of the Western Female High School, whose name, though known, is for obvious reasons suppressed, addressed a note to a gentleman acquaintance requesting him to meet her at a house of ill-repute. This note, on reaching its destination, greatly astonished the recipient, who, though grieved at the discovery, deemed it his duty to communicate the fact of its having been written to Prof. Hollingshead, the Principal of the school. This he did, and on Mr. Hollingshead becoming acquainted with its contents he in turn communicated them to the mother of the girl, a respectable lady residing in the western part of the city, who was thrown into the profoundest grief at the discovery. The next step of the Principal was to expel the girl from the school, deeming her an unfit associate for the other pupils. Her expulsion created among her immediate friends considerable feeling, and inquiries were propounded to her by her friends as to the cause of it. To them she represented that some eighteen months ago she had been led astray by Rev. Dr. Huston, while she was a Sunday-school scholar of St. Paul's Church, and since that time had been intimate with others.

This statement was rapidly circulated, and on Monday morning the particulars reached the ears of the prominent members of Trinity Church, who at once, after consultation with several of the leading ministers of the Church South, commenced an investigation of the charges against Dr. Huston, which investigation has not yet been completed. The Committee have, however, received from the girl her statement, which does not seem to differ in any essential point from that above given, but which, it is proper to add, has not been yet corroborated by others, or by any circumstances tending to convict Dr. Huston of the offense with which he stands charged. They visited the house of Dr. Huston and laid the charges before him, with all the detail given by the unfortunate girl and many other small points. He appeared very much amazed, and persistently declared his innocence, and upon the matter being urged by the Committee he took a Bible, and placing the same upon his heart, fell upon his knees, and looking toward heaven said in a clear tone of voice: "In the presence of a just God, and at judgment day, I can swear that I am innocent of the terrible crime of which I am charged." As another effort to gain information the young ladies whom the girl had tried to implicate with herself were each called upon and carefully questioned as to the matter. The result was that they were entirely cleared of any suspicions, and their good names were completely vindicated. The trial of Dr. Huston, by an ecclesiastic court, will take place at the approaching session of the Conference at Warrentown, Va., which meets on March 6, prox. Several prominent gentlemen connected with Trinity Church, some of whom have been engaged in the investigation, make the following statement in reference to the affair: Some time last week a young lady in this city, having no connection whatever with Trinity Church or Sunday-school, addressed a note to a male acquaintance, requesting that he would meet her by appointment at a house of assignation. The gentleman, on the receipt of the note, stated the fact to her school-teacher, the girl was at once dismissed from the school, and the cause stated to her mother. On being closely interrogated by her mother as to her disgraceful conduct, she asserted that she had been led astray by Rev. Dr. Huston, of Trinity Church, and gave the names of several young ladies—none of them having any connection with that church—whom she asserted had also been intimate with Dr. Huston. When informed of this statement, Dr. Huston at once denied the charges as being utterly without foundation, and expressed a desire that they should be fully and promptly investigated. An investigation has been commenced by the church authorities, and the charges will be thoroughly sifted. Pending the result of this investigation, Dr. Huston has resigned his license as preacher. By the advice of friends Dr. Huston, who is in very delicate health, has left the City temporarily, but will present himself before the authorized tribunal of the church at such time as shall be necessary for the trial.

THE NIAGARA SHIP-CANAL.

The Project Opposed by the Produce Exchange—Special Meeting Yesterday.

A special meeting of the Produce Exchange was called to order at 1½ P. M. yesterday by Mr. John Boynton, Vice-President, who thus briefly announced its object:

The meeting is called by the Board of Managers, to place before you a bill now before the State Legislature, granting to the Niagara Ship-canal the right of way through the State. The interest of our City and State should be to foster our own public works. To cheapen the tolls and increase the facilities of the Erie and Oswego Canals, and any legislation looking to the diversion of trade from these channels should meet with disapproval. The advocates for this ship-canal expect to take from us our trade, and divert the grain now passing over the canals of this State to other sea-ports, Montreal, Portland, and Boston, and for direct trade with Liverpool and other ports.

Mr. Carlos Cobb offered the following resolution:

Resolved, In the opinion of the New-York Produce Exchange, that the bill now before the Legislature of this State to cede to the United States eminent domain over such lands as shall be necessary to construct a ship-canal around the Falls of Niagara, has mainly for its object diversion of trade from this City and State; in fact its most demonstrative advocates have no other object; that while the realization of this scheme may afford one or two localities of this State some immediate benefit, yet far less than the diversion of trade from our canals and railroads is hoped to be accomplished in this scheme; therefore it should not be entertained by the Legislature of this State.

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to the Senators and members of Assembly representing this City and Kings County in the Legislature.

Mr. Cobb said this matter had from time to time been brought up. The scheme was got up by Western men, and its effect would be to injure seriously the commerce of New-York. Its true object was to divert trade from this State and our public routes.

Mr. William B. Barber proposed as a substitute resolutions in favor of a ship-canal around the Falls of Niagara. He argued that an enlightened public policy favored the giving of a right of way for this canal; that a healthy competition would tend to reduce the tolls of the Erie Canal. It was a national matter. Where would we be in the event of a war with Great Britain without a ship-canal around the Falls of Niagara. He saw no reason why the effort of the men of Buffalo to keep the gateway of commerce there should prevail. He proposed to send the delegation that had come here from Buffalo back to that city with a flea in their ear.

After much debate the resolutions of Mr. Cobb were carried, and the following Committee was appointed to go to Albany and present the protest: Alexander E. Orr, Francis D. Moulton, Madison M. Cobb, J. Hobart Herrick, Leonard Hazeltine, Jr., Adam R. Gray and Augustus E. Masters.

A resolution was adopted directing the same Committee to present at Albany the protest previously adopted against extending the charter of the Produce Exchange Corporation, and the meeting adjourned.

NEW-YORK AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Will "An Old Officer of the Potomac" send his address to us? He can then have the name of the person referred to in the letter of a "Twenty Years' Subscriber."

We have received $5 for Parma, from London, Canada West, and $5 for the Children's Aid Society, from the same source.

"L. A. S." has sent us $2 for the poor family in Cannon-street.

The Receiver of Taxes collected $63,688 48 last week.

Col. McNeil, of Canada, is at the Brevoort House.

Gen. R. Franchot, of Washington, is at the Gilsey House.

Count Mitkewitz, of Russia, is at the Everett House.

Hon. W. T. Hamilton, of Maryland, is at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Marshal Hart granted 180 licenses, and received $3,174 75, last week.

The Ordinance Bureau received 103 complaints of violations of City ordinances last week.

Hon. Charles Francis Adams, of Boston, was at the Brevoort House for a short time yesterday.

Gen. E. A. Merritt, of Potsdam, N. Y., and Col. H. C. Meriam, of Texas, are at the Astor House.

Hon. H. A. Tildon, of New-Lebanon, and Hon. F. E. Hinckley, of Chicago, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Major Crowell, of the United States Army, and Hon. P. C. Morse, of Mississippi, are at Earle's Hotel.

Gen. H. L. Robinson, of Binghamton, and Judge L. M. Rise, of South Carolina, are at the Grand Central Hotel.

Dr. Colton will give his next lecture and exhibition on laughing-gas at the Cooper Institute to-morrow evening.

A number of well-dressed pickpockets continue to frequent the vicinity of the City banks during banking hours.

The Board of Fire Underwriters of this City have approved, by unanimous action, of the Committee of Seventy's Charter.

The temperature at Central Park for the week ending yesterday ranged at 41.8°. The distance traveled by the wind was 1,235 miles.

Stephen V. R. Patterson, fifty-one years of age, who had been committed to the Tombs on a charge of intoxication, died in the prison yesterday.

A grand bal paré et masque was given at the Germania Assembly Rooms last night by the French societies Le Cercle Lyrique and l'Union.

Geo. Elared, aged thirty-four, fell from the roof of a one-story building at the corner of Gawsevoort and West streets, yesterday, and was fatally injured.

A fire last evening in the apartments of Francis Fox, on the second floor of No. 429 West Forty-first-street, resulted in $100 damage to building and furniture.

A meeting of gentlemen engaged in the oil trade was held at No. 118 Maiden-lane yesterday, and it was resolved to organize an Oil Exchange, to be held for the present at the Produce Exchange.

The order of arrest issued in the civil suit against James H. Ingersoll, the Ring chairmaker was yesterday returned to Attorney-General Barlow, the time for its execution having expired.

James Corlin, of No. 414 East Twenty-fifth-street, when crossing First-avenue, near Thirty-ninth-street, yesterday, was struck by a Belt Line street-car and knocked into an excavation, receiving a serious scalp wound.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Council of Political Reform of the Seventeenth Ward, held last evening, a resolution indorsing the charter of the Committee of Seventy, as amended by the Legislature, was offered by Mr. G. S. McWatters and adopted.

Sergt. Wm. Delemater, of the Nineteenth Precinct was placed on the retired list yesterday by the Board of Police, and Patrolmen Henry Back, of the Twenty-first Precinct, and Bernard Bradley, of the Eighteenth Precinct, were dismissed the Department.

Last night Julia Thompson, a colored woman, twenty-one years of age, while in the apartments of Mary A. Brown, a white woman, at No. 138 Thompson-street, was assaulted by Mary, who cut her across the face with a razor, causing a frightful wound. Julia was attended by Police Surgeon White, and Mary was locked up at the Prince-street Police Station.

At a meeting of the Sixth Assembly District Young Men's Republican Association, held last evening, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Isaac Wood; First Vice-President, James Browne; Second Vice-President, Wm. O'Hara; Secretary, B. F. Powell; Treasurer, G. S. Corwin; Delegate to State Committee, J. H. Campbell.

At a meeting of officers and ex-officers of the army held at the Astor House, a committee was appointed to receive subscriptions to the fund for the erection of a monument to Major-Gen. George H. Thomas. Gen. Hooker, who superintends the collection of funds in the State of New-York, has appointed Col. Samuel B. Lawrence, whose office is at No. 29 Mercer-street, collector for this City.

BROOKLYN.

During the past week the Tax Receiver collected $120,037.

There are 2,781 inmates of the Kings County charitable institutions.

Mr. F. B. Conway, of the Brooklyn Theatre, lies seriously ill at his residence.

The barn and outbuildings of Mr. Magher, in Flatbush, were entirely destroyed by fire yesterday morning.

Frederick Hoffman, an alleged swindler, was committed to the Penitentiary yesterday to await the action of the Grand Jury.

A blacksmith and wheelwright shop, corner of Walworth-street and Flushing-avenue, was destroyed by fire last evening; loss $2,000; insurance, $1,500.

Sixteen revenue officers, accompanied by a Sergeant and squad of Policemen, made a tour of the Fifth Ward, yesterday, in search of illicit distilleries and contraband whisky. No trace of either was discovered.

Chief of Police Campbell promulgated an order yesterday for the enforcement today of the resolution of the Common Council (adopted Feb. 15) against the sale of merchandise and intoxicating liquors on Sunday.

Kate Slade, the young woman whom a sailor named Bellistee was charged with abducting a few days since, is believed to be insane. Bellistee, who was arrested, was yesterday discharged, the complaint not being substantiated.

The case of Sarah Graham—widow of Prince Graham, a colored man well-known for many eccentricities—against N. B. La Bau, to recover dower in a tract of land in the Ninth Ward, was tried yesterday, before Judge Gilbert of the Supreme Court, resulting in a verdict for the plaintiff. Mr. La Bau, who is a son-in-law of Commodore Vanderbilt, received the land in question under a bequest in the will of Prince Graham.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The Reform Association of the Second Ward of Morrisania has nominated F. De Malignon for Town Trustee.

The school-house in Cherry-street, near Katonah, was totally destroyed by fire on Friday night. The origin of the fire could not be ascertained.

A gang of burglars entered the store of Lyon Brothers, at Katonah, a few nights ago, blew open the safe, and stole therefrom about $250 in cash and a gold chain valued at $50.

Justice Curry, of Peekskill, appears to be looking very sharp after the liquor-dealers who carry on their traffic on the Sabbath. Conrad Quinn, proprietor of the Beecher House, was fined $30 a few days ago for thus violating the law.

LONG ISLAND.

Four old maids of Patchogue have deposited $100 each with Undertaker Smith to pay for their burial.

The brig *Annie Eldridge* declined the services of a pilot which were offered her, and went ashore on Fire Island.

A woman named Winant, living at Hempstead, beat her consumptive husband so badly, yesterday, that his life is despaired of.

The Presbyterian minister at Springfield has incurred the displeasure of the people by disapproving of funeral sermons and preaching against admitting corpses into churches.

The warrant for the collection of the Newtown taxes was signed yesterday by the Queens County Supervisors, and a resolution was passed asking the Legislature to fund the debt of the town. Supervisor Nostrand paid over a portion of the $30,000 raised for building the Hoffman Boulevard.

STATEN ISLAND.

The Superintendent of the Poor for Richmond County relieved 634 persons last year at an expense of $8,103 44.

James Carroll, Jacob Swain and Peter Kelly, indicted for felonious assault and battery, were yesterday arrested on a bench warrant issued by County Judge Metcalf.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday at Richmond and examined Abraham Winant, County Treasurer, relative to the financial affairs of the county. Alvin C. Bradley was elected President of the Board.

A grand sacred concert will be given this evening at the old Episcopal Church in Stapleton, for the benefit of that Church. The choir of the German St. John's Evangelical Lutheran congregation will sing on the occasion.

NEW-JERSEY.

The congregation of Asbury M. E. Church, at Hackensack, have decided to put up a new church edifice to cost $50,000.

The Newark Board of Education has decided to open the public schools to white and colored children without distinction.

The spotted fever has appeared in West Hoboken, and during the last week no less than twenty cases are reported to have occurred.

Henry Doremus, while shooting at Prokness yesterday, was shot by the accidental explosion of his gun. The charge entered his leg.

The statement of Coroner Berry, and an investigation into the facts connected with the sudden death of Giovanni Merega at Paterson, on Sunday last, relieves the case of its suspicious circumstances.

Martha Robertson was last night found dead in bed at her home, No. 262 Steuben-street, Jersey City. Her husband had left her in bed at 6 o'clock in an intoxicated state, and on returning at 9 o'clock found her dead.

While engaged in blasting at the foot of the Heights, Jersey City, yesterday, Thomas Fresher, a laborer, was struck in the head by a piece of rock and his skull fractured. His injuries will probably prove fatal.

Teresa O'Rourke, a woman confined in the Hudson County jail, was yesterday discovered to have the small-pox and was removed to the pest hospital at Hoboken. Two additional cases of the disease were yesterday reported in Jersey City.

Robert Love, a resident of Pennsylvania, was yesterday arrested in Newark, and held in default of $500 bail to answer the charge of having attempted to bribe James McLaughlin, one of the jurors in the case of the Consumers' Coal Company *vs.* Hutchinson, now pending in the Essex County Courts.

Joseph Rubus, living on Warren-street, Jersey City, while attempting to steal a ride on a wood-train, at Warren-street crossing of the New-Jersey Railroad, yesterday, fell between the cars and was run over. The cars passed over one of his legs, cutting it entirely off. He was removed to St. Francis Hospital.

Lizzie Knapp, a servant employed at No. 12 Newark street, Newark, was terribly burned on Friday night, by the upsetting of a bottle of benzine with which she was bathing her hands. The fluid fell upon a lamp, and her clothing took fire. She was removed to St. Michael's Hospital. Her injuries will probably prove fatal.

The Coroner's jury in the case of Isabella Donnelly, found dead at Paterson on Monday, has found a verdict of "Death from congestion of the lungs, extreme intemperance, and exposure." Coroner Berry, notwithstanding the verdict, has decided to hold Donnelly, the husband of deceased, to await the action of the Court.

The Jersey City Board of Aldermen, by a vote of 7 to 4, has refused to concur in the resolution of the Board of Public Works allowing the Morris and Essex Railroad Company to run their tunnel under the reservoir. It is claimed that the consideration, $1,000, is too small to compensate for the risk against injury to the works.

On Friday evening, Wm. Quail and John McDonald, two notorious roughs, entered the varnish-store of Thomas Price, at Chestnut and McWhorter streets, Newark, and attempted to rob the proprietor. After knocking him down and beating him until he was insensible, the men left without having secured anything. They were both arrested and committed for trial.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

London, Feb. 24—11½ A. M.—Consols opened at 92⅛ for both money and the account. United States 5-20 bonds, 1862s, 91⅞; 1865s, old, 92; 1867s, 92; 10-40s, 88⅞.

2 P. M.—Consols closed at 92⅛ for both money and the account. American Securities quiet and steady; United States 5-20 Bonds, 1862s, 91⅞; 1865s, old, 92; 1867s, 92; 10-40s, 88⅞.

Paris, Feb. 24—A. M.—Rents opened at 56f. 45c.

Liverpool, Feb. 24—11 A. M.—Cotton—The market opened quiet and steady. Middling Uplands, 11⅛d.@11⅜d.; Middling Orleans, 11⅜d. The sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales.

1 P. M.—Cotton—The market is dull; Middling Uplands, 11⅛d.; Middling Orleans, 11⅜d.@11⅜d. The sales of the day are now estimated at 10,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export.

2 P. M.—Cotton—The market closed dull and unchanged. Breadstuffs—The market quiet. Provisions—Pork, 58s. ₩ bbl., for fine Western prime Mess.

[Advertisement.]

"Consumption arrested and permanently benefited by using Cod Liver Oil." Hazard & Caswell's Cod Liver Oil is the purest, sweetest and best.

[Advertisement.]

It is a matter of general remark that ladies and gentlemen who eat at Currier's dining-rooms, No. 144 Fulton-street, are always healthy and happy. Well-cooked food causes this result. All the substantials and all the delicacies.

Passengers Sailed.

Feb. 24—*In steam-ship Egypt, for Liverpool.*—James Lislie, Mrs. James Lislie, Geo. Lislie, H. Lislie, Manuel de Quesada Estrada, Rev. S. Patterson, Mrs. S. Patterson and infant, Miss Patterson, W. Watt, J. J. Myers, J. H. Willmott, C. Raynor, C. M. Marse, Sr., Miss M. Armblister, W. McIsaac, N. Sereenes, G. M. Cartwright, Chas. Conrad, Mrs. Chas. Conrad, Master Conrad, Master H. Conrad, J. F. Krochl, F. Spencer, Miss M. Went, H. Went, Tom Duncan Dewar, J. C. Jacobson, S. Stern, D. H. Hawley, H. Raynor, Mrs. H. Raynor, A. M. Jackson, J. Kyte, Jr.

Feb. 24—*In steam-ship St. Laurent, for Havre, via Brest.*—Mr. and Mrs. Cazade, Mr. and Mrs. Rouhand and child, E. Frank White, Henry Serre, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Shillabar, W. D. Snow, Mr. Warcollier, Aug. Roche, Mrs. Davenport, Mr. and Mrs. E. Gaujot, W. B. Green, S. H. Posser, Mr. and Mrs. Rezzonico, Mrs. and Master Thuron L. Carman, L. W. Mason, Viscount H. de Clermont, Mr. Reichard, M. Beaudin, E. W. Mason, T. R. Spaulding, H. M. Spaulding, J. W. Abell, Mme. J. Ferdinand, and others.

In steam-ship Magnolia, for Savannah.—Judge G. S. Bedford, George Wilkes, S. E. Brace, wife and child, Mr. Clark, Charles Sayles, Frank A. Monson, Alfred P. Monson, Mrs. S. B. Smith, Miss Smith, Jas. H. Winchester, William Smith, John Stryker and wife, Miss Phebe Stryker, Miss Grace Stryker, David Greenbaum.

In steam-ship Huntsville, for Savannah.—Miss Howard, Mrs. J. D. McLish, A. Ferguson, Chas. J. Williams, Miss Lewis, Mrs. Kenyon, Geo. Munson and lady, M. E. Swift, J. D. Pace, W. F. Pendleton, Miss L. Sanderson, Rev. Dr. Duffield, Miss Tress, Henry Sherwood and lady.

Passengers Arrived.

In steam-ship Missouri, from Havana.—S. N. Dennis, Mrs. S. N. Dennis and servant, S. S. Dennis, Mrs. Ryder, Miss Ryder, Miss Bliss, Dr. Howard, Gugnio Unzaga, Miss J. C. Ward, Miss A. Cochran, G. Thumburn, Rev. P. Moon, Miss J. Parran, R. Heal, J. A. McIntosh, Miss M. McIntosh, Wm. Murphy, John Schultz, M. Darcy.

In steam-ship Virgo, from Savannah.—Miss Mary Martin, J. McB. Davidson, J. H. White, Miss G. Edgar, Miss L. Duane, G. W. Crane, Frank Hall, Rev. S. Wells, E. Day, W. Chilver, W. M. Daboll, C. E. Booel, and 4 steerage.

Feb. 24—*In steam-ship Trinacria, from Glasgow.*—Dr. Ellis Jennings, Geo. B. Cochrane, Martin Todd, D. M. Cummings, C. Anderson, Geo. Campbell and lady, Jas. Findlay.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises......6:40 | Sun sets......5:48 | Moon rises.7:05
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook..8:22 | Gov. Island..9:11 | Hell Gate.10:33

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Feb. 24.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Atlantic, (Br.,) Perry, Liverpool, J. Hyde Sparks; Egypt, (Br.,) Grogan, Liverpool, F. W. J. Hurst; City of London, (Br.,) Tibbits, Liverpool, John G. Dale; St. Laurent, (Fr.,) Lemaire, Havre, George Mackenzie; George Washington, Gager, New-Orleans, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Western Metropolis, Quick, New-Orleans, Fred. Baker; Champion, Lockwood, Charleston, H. R. Morgan & Co.; Benefactor, Jones, Wilmington, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; Isaac Bell, Blakeman, Norfolk, &c., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; John Gibson, Winters, Georgetown, D. C., Geo. B. Merrick; Wamsutta, Fish, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood; City of Austin, Eldridge, Galveston and Key West, C. H. Mallory & Co.; Ashland, Moore, Fernandina, Jas. Hand; Magnolia, Palmer, Savannah, Wm. R. Garrison; Huntsville, Crowell, Savannah, Robert Lowden & Co.; Francis Wright, Morgan, Wilmington, N. C., Washington & Co.; Geo. B. Upton, Roberts, Richmond, &c.; Washington & Co.; Wyanoke, Browne, Norfolk, &c., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Neptune, Baker, Boston, H. F. Dimock.

Ship Black Prince, (Br.,) Enghs, London, Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Barks Rosalia, (Ital.,) Pesce, Marseilles, &c., Funch, Edye & Co.; Mary C. Ross, Port Johnson, Miller & Houghton; Ferdinand, (Ger.,) Meyer, Hamburg, Funch, Edye & Co.; Veloce, (Ital.,) Luzzi, Cork or Falmouth, Slocovich & Co.; Brino, (Ital.,) Debarterie, Cork or Falmouth, Slocovich & Co.

Brigs Silas N. Martin, Brown, Demerara, Miller & Houghton; Thomas Owen, Guppel, Havana, John E. Ward & Co.; Lizzie Wyman, Hopkins, Galveston, Chas. H. Mallory & Co.; Halcyon, (Br.,) Dunham, Halifax, N. S., D. R. De Wolf & Co.; Sarah B. Hale, White, Cardenas, Miller and Houghton; Harry & Aubrey, (Br.,) Briggs, Barbados, T. T. & F. A. Dwight; Antilles, Thestrup, Portland, Miller & Houghton; Acme, (Br.,) Doe, Gibara, Peniston & Co.; Madonna, (Br.,) Jordon, Barbados, Daniel Trowbridge & Co.; M. A. Berry, Berry, Havana, Miller & Houghton.

Schrs. Harry C. Shepard, Clark, St. Augustine, Bentley, Miller & Co.; E. Barnett, Pender, Para, E. Guimeres; Carrie S. Webb, Brewster, Georgetown, S. C., Bentley, Miller & Co.; General Grant, Farman, Biddeford; H. S. Roe, Turner, Norfolk, O. E. Staples; Gipsey, Van Valkenburg, New-Haven, Rackett & Bros.; Matt Vassar, Jr., Kelly, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood; George Savage, Nye, Galveston, H. W. Loud & Co.; Statesmen, Cole, Charleston; Ann C. Leverett, Stephens, Baltimore, Slaght & Petty.

Sloop Emily, Mapes, New-Haven.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Missouri, Morton, Havana Feb. 17, via Nassau 19th, with mdse. and passengers to Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Co. Encountered strong N. W. and N. E. gales, with heavy head sea the entire passage from Nassau.

Steam-ship Virgo, Bulkley, Savannah Feb. 20, with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steam-ship Manhattan, Woodhull, Charleston Feb. 22, with mdse. and passengers to Henry R. Morgan & Co.

Steam-ship Trinacria, (Br.,) Thompson, Glasgow Feb. 10 and Londonderry 11th, with mdse. and 148 passengers to Henderson Bros.

Ship Birdston, (of Glasgow,) Hunter, Hong Kong Nov. 13, with mdse. to Simon de Visser.

Ship American Union, Delano, London, Dec. 20, with mdse. to Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Ship Lord Macaulay, (of London,) Care, Whampoa; [illegible] ds., with mdse. to A. A. Low & Bro.

Bark Feige, (Dan.,) Lauridsen, Hong Kong Oct. 19, [illegible] to Olyphant & Co. Feb. 1, lat. 31, lon. 76, [illegible]ence, Rogers, from Wilmington, N. C. [illegible]

[illegible] Baker, of and from Hong Kong [illegible] mdse. to Gossler & Co.—vessel to master.

[illegible] McAdam, Partridge, Bordeaux Nov. 1, [illegible] 10 ds., with wine to Brett, Son & Co.

[illegible]-too, (of London,) Douglass, Amoy Sept. 27, with tea to Olyphant & Co.

Bark Adolph, (N. G.,) Meyer, Singapore 135 ds., with mdse. to Recknagel & Co.

Brig Isabel, (of Georgetown, P. E. I.,) McLaren, Matanzas 12 ds., with sugar to Peter V. King & Co.—vessel to master.

Brig Quaco, (of St. John, N. B.,) Mosher, Matanzas 21 ds., with sugar to Youngs, Smith & Co.—vessel to P. J. Nevius & Son.

Schr. C. E. Elmer, Corson, Jacksonville 12 ds., with lumber to Alsop & Clark—vessel to Van Brunt & Bro.

Schr. Guthrie, Wright, Charleston, S. C., via Hampton Roads Feb. 21.

Schr. Hyne, Hall, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Alice Scranton, Stewart New-Haven.

Schr. Belle, Burgess, Rockport, Me.

Schr. Ellie L. Smith, Smith, Providence.

BELOW—Ship George H. Warren, (of Liverpool,) Woodbury, Calcutta Oct. 26, with mdse. to C. P. Sumner.

WIND—Sunset, light, S., hazy.

Sailed.

Steam-ships St. Laurent, for Havre; New-York, for Bremen; Egypt and City of London, for Liverpool; Anglia, for Glasgow; Western Metropolis and George Washington, for New-Orleans; City of Austin, for Galveston; Magnolia and Huntsville, for Savannah; Ashland, for Fernandina; Champion, for Charleston; Fanita and Francis Wright, for Wilmington, N. C.; Wyanoke and Geo. B. Upton, for Norfolk, &c.; John Gibson, for Georgetown, D. C.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 24.—Arr. steamer William Kennedy, from Baltimore; bark Clara, from Batavia; brig Abby, from Cape Haytien; schr. Mary Baker, from Asua.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 24.—Arr. schrs. J. E. Bowley, from Boston; Mary Doane, from Norfolk. Sld. steamer Georgia, for New-York; Falcon, for Baltimore.

FORTRESS MONROE, Feb. 24.—The steam-ship Lady of the Lake, Capt. Partridge, arrived here this morning from Washington, having on board six heavy gun carriages of an improved pattern for mounting guns at this place.

Passed in for Baltimore bark Don Justo and brigs Winona and Echo, from Rio.

Passed out steamers Caspian and California, for Liverpool, and bark Bergmann & Son, for Liverpool.

Arr. brig Redwood, from Cardenas.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Feb. 24.—Arr. schrs. George H. Mills, from New-York; Etiwan, from Charleston.

Cld. steam-ship San Salvador, for New-York; Montgomery, for New-York; schr. Abby Wasson, for Jacksonville, in ballast.

European Marine News.

PLYMOUTH, Feb. 24.—The steam-ship Hammonia Capt. Meyer, from New-York Feb. 13 for Hamburg arr. here yesterday.

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H. N. SQUIRE, No. 97 Fulton-st.
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G. W. WELSH, corner Park-place and Greenwich-st.

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